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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1224

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. AGGRESSION IN LATIN AMERICA SAID TO THREATEN PEACE

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] "Perhaps, nowhere else the US' imperialist claims reveal themselves in such crude form as in Latin America," R. Tuchnin writes in IZVESTIYA, issued dated January 31.

The Latin American countries, the newspaper points out, are screened by Washington as it were: aid goes to the dictatorial and reactionary regimes; all-out discrimination and a threat of intervention against those who refuse to obey US diktat; and hints at possible sanctions or dollar hand-outs for vacillating countries (depending on their attitude to the USA).

Indicating that in the US' good graces are the blood-stained regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile and Haiti, the newspaper goes on to say that the White House intends to use them for the promotion of its own interventionist plans, when it, much as it should like to, cannot dictate its will in inter-American relations, as was the case earlier.

In this instance, it is a matter of preparations by the USA for acts of armed aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and the patriotic forces in El Salvador with the involvement of reactionary regimes in order to create at least some semblance of "inter-American participation."

Washington's numerous actions, the article reads further, produces a truly sinister panorama: the stepped-up rearmament of the dictatorial regimes in Central America; the intensified training on US territory of mercenaries sent to areas close to the borders of Nicaragua or for arms brandishing off Cuban coasts; continuous US military manoeuvres in the Caribbean; armed provocations by the USA itself off Cuba's shores and on the border with Nicaragua; the "variants" of military intervention being openly discussed in the Pentagon. What further evidence is needed for exposing planned international brigandage?

"Against the background of such an unrestrained whipping up of tension fraught with the outbreak of a dangerous international conflict in the region," the newspaper emphasises, "the attempt of the US administration to provide a propaganda cover for its interventionist designs with the aid of allegations about imaginary 'Soviet-Cuban intervention' looks utterly false."

(IZVESTIYA, January 31, a summary)

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. SUPPORT FOR GUATEMALAN REGIME ATTACKED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Feb 82 pp 1-4

[Text] The struggle of the Guatemalan patriots against the military and police dictatorship is gaining momentum with every passing day. Guatemala is turning into yet another hot spot in Central America. This is drawing the world's attention to the situation in that most populous nation of the region (about 7,000,000).

A chain of dictators have been ruling Guatemala since the overthrow of her lawful President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. Cruellest terror is the main, officially-sealed feature of the political system of that country headed by President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

A special body, in whose work a US advisor is taking part, is in charge of staging kidnappings, executions and other acts of terror. Plans for reprisals, thoroughly elaborated by Pentagon and CIA experts, are carried out by the Guatemalan army and paramilitary bands which are on its payroll. Writes AFRIQUE-ASIE: "In effect, that country is sort of a laboratory for those who stage experiments on human suffering, a laboratory where new kinds of tortures are tested before being applied in other countries." The population is being conditioned to live in the atmosphere of mass-scale and routine terror.

The fascist regime represents the main stake of US imperialism in Central America. Direct US investment in Guatemala (more than 220 million dollars) is the biggest in Central America. The industrial and financial oligarchy of Guatemala, which is also the most developed in the region, is literally in the US pocket. However, the US regards Guatemala primarily as a bridgehead for suppressing liberation movements in Central America. Her territory is being used for gangster-like armed provocations against Nicaragua. The American NATION magazine likened Nicaragua to a burning fire, and Guatemala and El Salvador to dry windfallen trees. The priority task of US imperialism is suppressing the armed liberation struggle of Guatemalan patriots. The struggle for liberation is unfolding on a large part of Guatemala and is supported en masse by the driven-to-despair Indian peasants who constitute more than half of the country's population. The liberation struggle is carried out under the leadership of the insurgent armed forces, the guerrilla army of the poor, the organization of the armed nation and the Marxist-Leninist Guatemalan labour party.

The aim of President Reagan's Guatemalan policies is to drown in blood the liberation movement there at whatever the cost, above all, by giving unreserved support for the fascist regime. During his last year's trip to Guatemala US journalist Allen Nary arrived at the conclusion that President Reagan's immediate entourage was closely linked with mass-scale terror practised by the Guatemalan regime. The documentary report compiled by Allen Nary exposes the collusion between Reagan, on the one hand, and Guatemalan businessmen and officials linked with "death squadrons" on the other. Right after coming to power Reagan proposed resuming and invigorating the supply of arms to the regime and the military training of its police and army. He also suggested putting an end to the State Department's timid criticism of mass-scale human rights violations in Guatemala and proposed considering a perspective of US military intervention.

As early as in 1980, leaders of right-wing US groupings--the Young Americans for Freedom, the Moral Majority, the Young Republican National Federation, the American Conservative Union and the citizens of the republic, started making frequent visits to Guatemala. Activists of these groupings met with local officials and businessmen in order to prepare the groundwork for helping militarily the Guatemalan army and police of Reagan assumed office in the US. At the same time the association of the country's friends, uniting big businessmen, took part in funding Reagan's election race. Moreover, this association is monthly paying handsome sums to the American Deaver and Hannford company which is maintaining links with the public, or, to be more precise, is brainwashing the US public into support for the Guatemalan regime. Its director Michael Deaver is Reagan's confidant, who participated in his election campaign.

On top of the 120,000 dollars given to the Deaver and Hannford in the first half of 1980, the Guatemalan Freedom Fund transferred 35,000 dollars to the account of the MacKenzie Macgan firm, which had been advertising the Nicaraguan regime under Somoza in the US. Part of the multi-million profits pumped out of Guatemala by American corporations are used in the US for propaganda support of the anti-popular regime.

The Reagan group and the Lucas Garcia regime established contact in December 1979 during the Guatemalan visit by a delegation of the far-right militaristic organization called the American Security Council. The role of a go-between was played by its advisor John Trotter, a one-time director of a Coca Cola branch. He was proved guilty by documents of having assassinated many Guatemalan workers' and trade union leaders. John Trotter also heads the Guatemalan Freedom Fund, a CIA-created pseudo-international organization backing the Lucas Garcia regime.

The delegation of the American Security Council was led by two close-to-Reagan persons--Gen John K. Singlaub and Daniel Graham. The latter co-chairs the coalition for peace from strength, a far-right organization of retired military men, working for a continuous growth of the military budget. General Singlaub, the former commander of US troops in South Korea, maintains close links with

mercenaries who are taking part in suppressing liberation movements. Immediately after the visit of this delegation the number of assassinations in Guatemala sharply increased. Moreover, the ring-leaders of the regime declared that reprisals would toughen when Reagan came to power. Reagan's adviser on Latin American affairs Rodger Fontaine made two trips to Guatemala. He thee-and-thous the leaders of the regime and is in close contact with them.

Indicative is the lightning and emphatically rapturous reaction of the Guatemalan dictatorship to the presidential victory of Reagan. Said Guatemalan dictator-president: "This is something we like. If the US does not back us, one fine day it may find itself alone in the world." This blackmail by the puppet regime is just meant to persuade the public of its "independence." However, if it were not for the all-round support by American imperialists, the anti-popular Guatemalan regime would have been swept away by the wave of the liberation movement long ago.

(SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA, Feb 2. In full.)

CSO: 1812/51

NATIONAL

HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS SHOULD NOT LEAD TO CONSUMERIST MENTALITY

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by N. Mikhaylov, candidate of philosophical sciences (Chelyabinsk : "The Limit of the Reasonable")]

[Text] Scholars and journalists write about reasonable demands, they are discussed in workers' dormitories and students' lecture halls, and writers and dramatists are glad to raise this subject in their works, counting (and not without justification) on the interest of the readers and the viewers. This interest is no accident. It has been brought about by the objective changes that have taken place in the 1970's in the sphere of actual consumption and in the sphere of the orientation points of our lives.

Where Are The Boundaries Of Your Desires?

The changes in actual consumption are obvious: the population's consumer capacity has increased significantly during the past decade and abundance has entered confidently into the homes of the people.

In and of themselves the increased material well-being and the ensuing increased demands are phenomena that are undoubtedly positive and would not have aroused any controversy had they not been accompanied by negative changes in the mass consumer (and not only consumer) mentality: for some of the people, things, and above all costly things (and many of them) have become objects to be lusted after, almost the main meaning in life. Remnants of bourgeois psychology that have appeared, so-called "thingism," accumulation--all these go beyond the sphere of private consumption and leave their traces on the entire totality of the individual's values in life: his attitude toward labor, toward the people around him and toward the concerns of the country. Sociologists have not failed to express their alarm. The following fact was registered in Chelyabinskaya Oblast: 12 percent of the workers and engineering and technical personnel who were questioned were ready to forfeit the satisfaction of cultural demands for the sake of the consumption of things, and quite a few of them named things to be the main indicator of success in life and one of the main stimuli for labor activity

And so, on the one hand, we have increased incomes and demands, and on the other--symptoms of consumer psychology.

Is the former not the cause of the latter? It seemed that this conclusion made itself evident. So, perhaps, in the name of the society's moral health one should curtail growth of the population's income and stop producing costly things? Is this not the basis for the opinion that reasonable demands should be determined by some regulated selection of consumer values?

Some people have begun to consider reasonable those demands whose satisfaction contributes to the so-called "rational consumption norms," that is, the calculated number of calories and meters of dwelling space, the number of suits, shirts and shoes each person needs, and so forth and so on, right down to the number of visits to cultural institutions. Well, rational (scientifically substantiated) norms are guidelines for production, and planning agencies cannot do without them. But still, far from all of our desires can be measured by physical consumption. How can one determine the reasonable limits, say, of demands for knowledge and aesthetic values?

And one cannot, of course, translate the norm setting for consumption into the regulation of demands. For demands are our needs and desires. They can be formed, cultivated and satisfied, but there is no way to apply norms to them.

One does not make demands reasonable by limiting them. Asceticism is not our ideal, and demands develop along with the progress of production. According to calculations of specialists, about one million commodities and several tens of thousands of services have been created just to satisfy the material demands of modern man. And how many more will be created in the next 10-20 years? To try to stop the growth of demands is a task that is just as utopian as it is reactionary: the goal of communism, in the words of K. Marx, is a rich man and a rich human demand. And he does not have just spiritual wealth in mind. Sometimes we juxtapose spiritual demands to material ones too directly. The former, they say, are always lofty (and, it goes without saying, reasonable), while the latter foster within themselves bacilli of consumerism and bourgeois values. Are we not oversimplifying the problem? Demands for material goods reflect the vitally necessary conditions for the existence of man and society, and to deny that they are reasonable is absurd at best.

According To The Principle: What Do You Have and What Can You Do?

The problem of the contradiction between material and spiritual demands actually does exist. It should be solved, however, not through artificial limitation of material demands, but through the formation of socially farsighted demands whose satisfaction contributes to the development of the individual and to the progress of the society. The 26th CPSU Congress included the formation of the peoples' demands among the most important tasks of the party's social policy. If one were to follow the path of satisfying demands that arise spontaneously and let this process go uncontrolled, one could end up with a wild outburst of excessive material ambitions. The danger, of course, does not lie in the fact that people want to have color television sets and their own automobiles. These desires are completely understandable and natural. It is bad when these and other things become a means of rising above other people, symbols of personal prestige. Here we encounter not the satisfaction of personal demands, as may seem to be the

case, but a perverted need for self-assertion through the ownership of things. In essence this is nothing other than a remnant of the so-called "status consumption."

We did not use the word "remnant" by accident. Status consumption is not basically a socialist phenomenon, but, through its roots, moves into the area of private property relations. The consumerist social symbolism has been developing long and purposefully in the society of class inequality. The market situation operates inviolably: things should indicate that a person belongs to a certain social segment. Status symbols multiply. Makes of automobiles, valuable jewelry, types of housing, kinds of entertainment, and sports all become status symbols.

What does the owner of "symbols that are in short supply" claim to be in our society? Not having the opportunity, or more frequently, the desire, to assert his authority through labor, capabilities or high spiritual qualities, he tries to assert his exclusiveness as a consumer. Applying this standard to everyone, he also divides up those around him according to the indicator of "who has what." He has his own idea of the society's social structure, his own "social stratification."

The paradox, however, consists in that in a socialist society the principle of "what do you have?" is inseparable from the principle of "what can you do?" After all, an expensive thing that is purchased is quite frequently, but, unfortunately, not always, not only a sign of material well-being, but also an indirect indicator of a person's professional qualifications, his value as a worker.

How Does One Determine the Quality of Demands?

There are demands that are reasonable and those that are unreasonable. . . . But is this really the way it is? After all, a demand is a need for something. Demands exist objectively, regardless of the individual. One hears ideas approximately like this fairly frequently. The simplest thing to do is to answer them by listing unreasonable demands--for religion, alcohol, self-interest and so forth. But everything is not this simple because the aforementioned phenomena can be based on completely normal human desires. Not a single person who has been caught taking a bribe admits that he had a need to take a bribe. He was simply trying to build a better life for himself: to purchase (including books), to rest (quite respectably), or to entertain himself (not necessarily with binges and orgies). What is unreasonable about these demands?

The demand and the means of satisfying it . . . are they really so independent of one another. Graduate students at MGU who study changes in the demands of people suffering from alcoholism noted that initially (before the disease developed) the consumption of alcohol concealed desires that were not at all reprehensible: to improve their spirits, to make contacts with people easier, to create a relaxed situation at a festive party and so forth. Hardly unreasonable demands. But it became a habit to satisfy them with the help of wine, and the initial demands subsided into the background. They were replaced by "one, but a flaming passion"--alcohol. An unreasonable means of satisfying demands gave rise to an unreasonable demand.

So you will agree that the way the demands are satisfied is certainly not unimportant. To help a person find the correct way of satisfying his demands is a task of exceptionally great social and educational importance. Reasonable demands can be formed only in reasonable activity.

There are 153,000 movie facilities, 600 professional theaters and 350,000 libraries in operation in the country today. The range of the spiritual interests of the Soviet people has increased. The research on the spiritual needs of the Magnitogorsk metallurgists can serve as an illustration of this. Each worker reads an average of three books a month, and 65 percent of the workers take books from the library although almost every one of them has a collection at home. And according to data of the Gallup Institute, half of the Americans never take a book into their hands and French sociologists state that three-fourths of French workers read no literature. The average resident of Magnitogorsk goes to the movie 22 times a year, to the theater--9 times, to concerts--8 times, to sports events--10 times, and to recreational events in the palace of culture--10 times. All this, of course, does not come about of its own accord. The city has arranged and operates an entire system of aesthetic education which involves practically all residents, young and old. By this I want to emphasize one thing: the material and spiritual capabilities at the disposal of the society do not form demands by themselves. A person can live within a five minutes' walk from the Tret'yakov Gallery and still not go there to see the treasures of painting.

It is thought that demands are outstripping the capabilities of production. But if this is actually true in the material sphere, the reverse is possible in the sphere of culture. Thus not every individual has come to embrace complicated kinds of art that require preliminary aesthetic preparation. Sociologists of the Ural Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences have drawn attention to such disproportions in the demands of youth: 38 percent of the girls and boys regularly attend variety shows, while only 4 percent attend symphony concerts; 63 percent go to the dramatic theater, and only one-fifth of them go to the opera.

We frequently speak about the quality of products, the quality of things and the quality of knowledge. But let us not forget about the qualitative content of our demands. After all, the kinds of demands indicate the kind of individual.

What Is Your Attitude Toward The Main Value?

This research was conducted in Leningrad. Sociologists approached people who were bedridden because of a serious disease. They had different attitudes toward ordinary values in life: that which previously seemed important and significant suddenly became trivial and frivolous; that to which no significance was attached frequently ended up to be the most important. The research consisted in revealing the hierarchy (significance) of the value guidelines of people who were in extreme situations. The people said that their main value, their greatest loss, was work. Their own ordinary work which, when they were healthy, they frequently cursed, which made them tired, in which they saw nothing special. But herein lies man's main need. But was this perhaps brought about by the unusual situation?

At the Cherlyabinsk plant for steel profile planks the sociologists asked the workers this question: "Would you go to work if you had the money to exist without

it?" Having thought about the proposed situation, 92 percent of those questioned answered "yes." True, there were certain reservations in this "yes": 42.5 percent would continue to work at their own job, every third would have tried to find more interesting work, and 7.4 percent would have tried to find easier work. And only 8 percent of the workers said that if they had the means to exist they would stop working in public production. But a deeper analysis showed that their understanding of the need to work is fairly frequently related to their attitude toward their own production duties as to something secondary and not major.

Cultivation of a need for labor is, of course, not simply a production problem. Reaching the goals of the totality of social tasks, including the fight against unreasonable demands, depends on the degree of this cultivation. Labor is the main sphere of the individual's self-assertion. The main one, but not the only one. And if a person cannot find himself in labor, he seeks other ways of realizing his "I". This is well and good if he finds these opportunities in sports, in independent artistic activity or in the family. But it also sometimes happens that the only "outlet" for activity is drinking or antisocial acts. To reduce the struggle against these phenomena to simply organizing free time, as people frequently try to do, is to oversimplify the problem deliberately. The personality is formed above all in labor. Here one acquires one's high, universally valuable meaning of life, assimilates the interests and demands of the collective, and, through it, the demands of the society.

It seems that not so long ago the need for technical creativity was the prerogative of the engineering and technical intelligentsia. Thus in 1940 at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine workers comprised only one-fourth of the efficiency experts and the rest were engineering and technical personnel. Today the proportions have changed in favor of the workers: they comprise two-thirds of the overall number of the combine's efficiency experts. To be sure, in and of itself man's participation in technical creativity or socialist competition still does not show that these kinds of activity reflect the deep internal needs of a given individual. Frequently socialist commitments are made "under pressure" from the collective or at the demand of the management, or sometimes, even for the "company" of others. But even the very fact of responsibility to the collective, the desire not to fall behind one's comrades, the desire to coordinate one's activities with moral requirements prevailing in the brigade, section or shop--all this cannot but affect the establishment of individual demands. The path to the formation of individual demands runs through the stimulation of the demands of the collective.

But the collective can have various effects. Collective forms of activity in life become a condition for the formation of socially significant demands of people only if their content elevates the individual and serves as a sphere for revealing man's best qualities. And if the main value of labor amounts only to earnings, there is the danger of the revival of individualistic attitudes.

And What Are the Main Guidelines?

To satisfy as fully as possible the growing material and spiritual demands of the people--this task was set by the 26th CPSU Congress. To carry it out is not a simple thing. Many crucial problems were discussed in a businesslike way at the

party congress, and concrete measures were earmarked to surmount them. While being concerned about the needs of man, the socialist society does not lose sight of another thing: the satisfaction of the growing demands of the workers is not a goal in itself, but a necessary prerequisite for the all-around and harmonious development of the individual. This, in turn, makes it necessary to resolve issues like the following: What should be the nature of consumption under the conditions of socialism? What are its characteristics, guidelines and criteria? Should a socialist society strive toward the consumer standards that are found in the bourgeois way of life? The answer to the last question is determined if only by the fact we find unacceptable much of that which is produced in the bourgeois West for the benefit of the competitive market. The issue is even broader and more essential than this. Should we strive for unlimited growth of consumption? One sometimes has occasion to read: "What is unreasonable in the desire always to have, say, fresh pineapples, bouquets of roses, a helicopter to go flying whenever you wish, and so forth? All these are quite reasonable demands, and our contemporaries would have nothing against satisfying them." Quite reasonable Really? It is known that for the essentially philistine, petty bourgeois psychology the word "enough" does not exist, for the philistine credo of life constantly cries out: "Give me more," "I do not have enough," "I want more than others have!"

One sometimes hears another opinion: the socialist model of consumption is necessary, but only as a guideline which shows the "lower limit" of satisfaction of demands. That is, to consume no less than a certain volume. And there is no upper limit, just as there is no limit to the development of production. No, there is no limit to the development of production. But the production of what? Nobody wants to dress everyone in identical suits, refrain from the diversity of beautiful and convenient things, or standardize tastes and desires. But it is within our power to produce consumer goods that will not stimulate and increase an excessive demand, whims, or consumer caprices, not to produce things which any of us could easily do without and not cause any kind of harm to ourselves.

Man's demands are satisfied by the society. But our society is not an endless source of goods which will provide anything just for the asking. One cannot but take into account the possibilities of public production which exist. But the socialist model of consumption has more than economic parameters. It is founded on the moral fundamentals of our life. They are developed by a collectivist psychology and constructed on the ideals of social justice. In the daily relations among people they are easily and customarily embodied in such concepts as "selflessness," "modesty," "orderliness," or "intelligence." The criterion of reasonable demands is also a moral criterion.

I repeat, we are speaking not about some previously established scale of demands and desires. No, our demands are limitless. In satisfying them man assimilates all the wealth of the material and spiritual world. But we do not assimilate them, like Pushkin's miserly knight in order to hide this wealth in our cellars, nor to build them into a "pedestal" in order to raise us above other people. The wealth of demands is the wealth of human manifestations of life, human feelings and human reason.

11772
CSO: 1800/223

DEALING WITH DIFFICULT QUESTIONS AT PUBLIC LECTURES DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Ye. Nozhin, doctor of philological sciences: "A Lesson in Logic"]

[Excerpt] In a public address one has to not simply say "yes" or "no," but be able to explain intelligently why "yes" or "no." Proof is the basis of the convincingness of speech. We find an excellent example of proof by analogy in one of L. I. Brezhnev's speeches: "For many years the ruling circles of the bourgeois countries did not want to recognize the Soviet state. They had to recognize it. They did not want to recognize the German Democratic Republic. They had to recognize it. They refused to recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Through its heroic struggle the Vietnamese people has now won for itself universal recognition. Some people are still clinging to the policy of economic and political blockade, and the non-recognition of socialist Cuba. They will have to recognize it, we say with confidence!" Next there is a generalizing conclusion: "Is it not time finally to extract one simple lesson from history: the movement to socialism is an objective process."

The conscious mastery of the laws of logic puts in the hands of the propagandist an extremely sharp polemical weapon which helps him to be victorious in arguments, to change the mind of somebody who is incorrect or brand him as wrong, and to demonstrate the invalidity of his judgments just at the moment when, willy-nilly, he is violating them. This is especially important in polemics with an ideological opponent who, while creating an appearance of logical validity for his judgments, deliberately undertakes to violate the laws of logic, for otherwise they would lead him to undesirable results.

Almost every day we encounter examples of logical invalidity in the practice of our ideological opponent. Thus, the assertion by Western politicians that an aggravation of the international situation was allegedly caused by the Afghan events was a flagrant violation of elementary logic. Meanwhile, a course that was hostile to peace was begun by the reactionary circles of the West long before the events in Afghanistan. Here, causal relationships are deliberately mixed up with the sequence of events.

Unable to prove the theses he puts forward, our ideological opponent goes in for all kinds of substitutions and jugglings, trying to switch the public's attention to a different issue. Thus, in the polemics between the social systems on

democracy and on human rights the defenders of the capitalist system present the issue of the political system in such a way as if the distinctive feature of the socialist system is a "one-party system and dictatorship," while the distinctive feature of the capitalist system is a "multi-party system and democracy." But this is a clear thesis substitution, for we know that today among both the socialist and the developing capitalist countries there are those in which one or several political parties operate, but this in and of itself does not determine (democratic or non-democratic) the character of a system.

Thus, if a propagandist wants to have a serious influence on the mind and feelings of his listeners he must inevitably master logic--know how to construct his address in a logically correct way, to prove his ideas and theses which he has advanced, and to convincingly refute the arguments of ideological opponents.

2959

CSO: 1800/233

APPEARANCE OF 'KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS' IN USSR DENOUNCED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by A. Motsov and S. Sadoshenko: "The Yogi With Blue Eyes"]

[Excerpts] In the fall of 1980 a health club was created at the Krasnoyarsk City Palace of Culture. It was born after a lecture by N. Malkina, "Our Organism's Reserves." During the lecture S. Yermolayev, a waiter at the restaurant "Sibir'", stated to the entire hall:

—Enough theorizing! It is time to go to deeds. Those yogis know how.

And he told that a yogi can drink a glass of steaming sulphuric acid and he is still alive and healthy. Or this kind of miracle: he lies on pieces of glass, and a five-ton truck rides onto his chest, and not one of the pieces of glass even scratches the yogi's bare back. And so forth: he can stop his heart, move a stool with a glance. . . . And also, S. Yermolayev issued a challenge, anybody can turn into a yogi, you only have to work at it stubbornly and comply with certain commandments. That is how you should improve your health.

So, by the time of their first exercise the "health specialists" were already morally prepared to swallow stories about the fabulous abilities of yogis. But to see a live yogi--this they did not expect! And the yogi, a shy youth with blue eyes named Tret'yakov, here he is!

The newly discovered yogi astonished everybody. Wearing a bright dhoti, he had beads on his neck, a tambourine in one hand, and religious beads in the other. Closing his eyes, he sat in the "lotus" pose and monotonously sang the mantra: "Hari Krishna, Hari Krishna. . . ." A real honest-to-goodness yogi!

A healthy person, Tret'yakov reasoned at the second meeting, is an active member of society. A person who cares about his health thereby brings benefit to society and to the state. And real health can be reached if you work on your yoga-mantra. And Tret'yakov explained that a mantra was specially selected words which had to be repeated. And he said that scientists are proving that the voice vibration connected with reading the mantra produces such changes in a person's psyche that he becomes impervious to all sicknesses.

--Yes, yes, yes!--Tret'yakov's mother, Tamara Nikolayevna, joined in the conversation.--After I began to read the mantra I began to feel excellent and there was clearness in my head. I even began to feel my biopole.

--So, let's begin!--Yevgeniy said, and under the vaults of the Palace of Culture there began to be heard: "Hari Krishna, Hari Krishna. . . ."

Adult people, many with higher technical educations, listened carefully and wrote down the words of the mantra.

Returning to the events of those days, we try time and time again to understand how this Hindu movement which was born in the middle of the first millenium before our era could today create enthusiasm in far from illiterate people.

First of all, the beautiful packaging has to be noticed. Tret'yakov and those like him have "modernized" the ancient "philosophy" and have set it on a "scientific" basis. Voice vibrations have been put into play, and changes in psychology and in the biofield, and the repetition of the name of God has been turned into a "specially selected composition of words."

And there is one more circumstance to which attention has to be called. Today, it is fashionable, for example, to perform medicinal fasting and to observe various kinds of diets, and yoga preaches vegetarianism. We are fighting against alcoholism and we condemn smokers, and yoga prohibits alcohol and nicotine. We hold philistinism and a love of things up to shame, but yoga summons us to asceticism and to a rejection of the external attributes of well-being. It is this which later made it possible for Tret'yakov to build a bridge: the philosophy of the yogis, he said, in no way contradicts Marxist philosophy.

And so, the Krishnaites continued to meet, changing apartments from time to time. Some people were still hoping that at any moment Tret'yakov would adopt the "candle" pose or would wind himself into the "basket" pose, or would say such words as would immediately make it possible for people to turn into "real yogis," but everybody received only one instruction: "Read the mantra!"

The mantra had to be repeated 1,728 times a day, while fingering the religious beads. You could repeat it more times also. A. Murachenko, for example, a person with a higher education, repeated this nonsense regularly for two months.

The "devotees of Krishna consciousness" did not know yet that they were at the lowest rung as communicants. . . . At first the singing of the mantra in chorus as a possibility of severing oneself from earthly affairs and cares. Then a movement to more difficult things--the singing of fragments from the "Bhagavad-Gita" and an understanding with one's "purified consciousness" of the true essence of the prophecies taking place in the world. Those who had come to believe would be compelled to give up all socially useful activity and to forget about the interests and ideals of their people. All of that is earthly and superficial, but it is necessary to go deep, to God, singing the mantras aloud to oneself, amongst people, and in solitude. Sing, sing, sing. . . .

This is what awaited them. Meanwhile, "Krishna consciousness" had been grasped by the graduate of the Krasnoyarsk Polytechnical Institute V. Chepurnoy, the engineer at the local branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydro-Engineering G. Grinberg, the senior engineer at the laboratory of the All-Union Institute of the Aluminum, Magnesium, and Electrode Industry at the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant A. Mal'tsev, and other enlightened people. They looked at themselves in the mirror, hoping to discover their biofields. Some of them had already "felt" it.

It will probably be of some interest for the readers to learn how Yevgeniy Tret'yakov became a yogi. What "brought him to the God Krishna"?

He had studied in three institutes. He was expelled from one of them for buying and selling foreigners' clothes and for speculation. He was expelled from another for amoral behavior. The third he himself left. However, let us give the floor to Yevgeniy.

"I studied without bad marks, but my health was not too good and I decided that I had to get some treatment. I became interested in various autogenetic systems of training and in yoga, through the practice of which, I had heard, one could make oneself healthy. At a lecture in Moscow in the summer of 1979 I became acquainted with A. Pinyayev.

Anatoliy Fedorovich invited me to his house to look at amateur films which had been made in the West. He strongly propagandized mantra-yoga. It was at his house that I heard lectures by the spiritual teacher who, as I was told, had come from Sweden. I also began to read a mantra. . . ."

The emissaries of the society actively try to recruit "devotees" in the socialist countries also. Here is how they do this. "At the 1979 International Book Fair in Moscow Pinyayev was the official translator for the Krishnaite publishing house 'Bhaktivedanta Book Trust' which was exhibiting its books. In order to attract visitors free "Indian sweets" were given out,--Tret'yakov recounts.--They were made by myself and the other devotees. 'Hari Krishna' music was playing, and there were bright book-jackets with mythological beings on them that caught one's eye. People who came up were offered order blanks to fill out for the books which interested them. The money, from 5 to 30 rubles, had to be paid immediately."

. . . both Pinyayev and Tret'yakov very quickly ceased to feel the need for work (for such people what could be more beautiful than religion which summons you to parasitism!). But one had to have something to eat, something to wear, and something with which to make missionary "work trips." And Pinyayev also had to satisfy his long-time passion: he could not pass by a commission store in which an Indian vase or an Arab candle-holder was being sold. Pinyayev did not advertise the source of his income, but he always had money. He did not conceal this from the members of the sect, although at the same time he preached asceticism. Sometimes the "Brahman" would show a movie film and would collect a hundred rubles a showing from the audience. He sold the books which he acquired at international book fairs.

The logic of the development of events according to Krishna inevitably leads to breaking the law, because the propaganda of social passivity leads to parasitism, and it, in its turn, gives rise to the necessity for getting money by illegal means.

Such is the true face of the admirers of Krishna. Most of them have already understood that they had submitted to an alien influence by swallowing the shiny lure of our ideological enemy. Some still have to understand this.

In Krasnoyarsk the group of Krishnaites has disintegrated. Their spiritual leader Ye. Tret'yakov has been convicted of parasitism.

2959

CSO: 1800/234

REGIONAL

KAZAKH GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN ON CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by A. Bektemisov, chairman of Gosstroy Kazakh SSR: "Improve the Plans"]

[Text] The 26th congress determined that a fundamental task of capital construction is increasing the production potential of the country on a new technical basis, erecting new housing and facilities for municipal-consumer and social use. In this connection, many tasks were set which would have to be solved by builders at a much higher level.

It is no accident that at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the most pressing questions of economic construction and ways of solving them were disclosed with party adherence to principle. Special attention was directed to the need of achieving a higher efficiency of production and observance of the strictest possible regime of economy in the use of all forms of resources. The decisions of the Plenum, theses and conclusions contained in the speech delivered there by L.I. Brezhnev will play an important role in the fulfillment of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 11th Five-Year Period and for the 1982 national-economic plan approved by the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It should be noted that during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan capital investment in the national economy of the republic amounted to 33.4 billion rubles, which is significantly more than during the preceding five-year plan. Special attention was concentrated on the start-up of capacities and facilities in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, coal, petroleum, chemical, food and light industry and on facilities of housing and cultural-consumer use.

Major tasks have been set before us in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Approximately 38 billion rubles of capital investment have been allocated for the national economy of the republic.

Their effective use depends to a significant degree on the work of the many-thousand army of planners.

Thus during the past five-year plan there were developed 12 schemes of general plans of industrial centers and schemes for regulation of industrial construction, uniting 258 enterprises of different sectors with a total estimated cost of

1.7 billion rubles. At the present time all oblasts and 193 administrative rayons are provided with schemes and drafts of plans; purposeful work is continuing on the development and correction of general plans of cities.

Much attention is being given to the elaboration of model plans of civil housing type. A total of 283 model projects has been developed providing for the latest achievements of science and advanced technology; considerable work has also been done on the revision of previously approved plans for the purpose of reducing estimated cost, material intensiveness (especially of metal) and the expenditure of fuel and power resources through the introduction of more efficient volume-planning and design solutions and the elimination of extravagances and other measures. But as a whole, the organization of planning and research work still lags behind the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Despite the constant growth of the volume of corresponding work, many construction projects nonetheless have been carried out on the basis of unfinished and unapproved plans. At the same time, there has been a sharp growth in the number of planners who are not used in construction. On the average, each third one of them has not been put to work. Thus, at the beginning of the current year, the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Consumer Services possessed documentation on the construction of 108 facilities with an estimated cost of 46 million rubles, which created a four-year reserve. Naturally, under such conditions most of the plans become obsolete and require reworking, while the money spent on them—more than one million rubles—is just wasted. A similar situation exists at the Ministry of Motor Highways, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal services and at other ministries and departments.

For this reason, planning and research work plans were deprived of reliable long-term developments and turned out to be unstable. Thus the work regularity of planning organizations was upset, the normal technology of planning was not adhered to, and a situation of crash work was frequently created, leading to lower plan quality.

In this connection, it would be fitting to note that this year ministries and departments were not provided targets and initial data by the planning organizations of Gosstroy in the amount of 12 million rubles, and financing was not opened for 22 million rubles. This particularly applies to the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika and the Alma Atinskaya, Dzhambul'skaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblistpolkoms. It should not be forgotten that beginning with 1982 facilities whose construction has not been confirmed by five-year plans will not be accepted for planning and those lacking title lists—for credit extension.

Of course, defects in planning work do not boil down simply to questions of its organization. And the technical and economic level of many plans remains still unsatisfactory. Scientific-technical achievements and advanced experience are far from always used in them. An example of this is to be found in the plans of silicate-brick plants in Ural'sk and Kzyl-Orda worked out by the NIISTromproyekt Institute. While going into operation in 1976-1977, the plants still have not reached their planned capacity as a result of committed blunders and mistakes. Because of their partial utilization, they are short 600 million bricks.

It is enough to say that on the basis of the stated and other reasons, of the 964 plans and technical and economic substantiations with a total estimated cost of 3.6 billion rubles, 426 were returned for further improvement or partial refusal. It is necessary to point out that even in many recommended and approved plans and technical and economic substantiations there were irrational solutions and errors whose rectification in the process of examination made it possible to reduce the estimated cost by 120.4 million rubles.

An effective way of improving the quality of construction and its industrialization as well as reducing planning time is typification of plan solutions. But serious defects still exist in this field. A number of model plans are still in effect with low technical and economic indicators, nonoptimal planning parameters and uneconomical designs. The stock of model plans is slow in being corrected or renewed.

A significant flaw in planning and estimating work is unreliable determination of the estimated cost of construction. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and 9 months of 1981, Gosplan and Gosstroy Kazakh SSR were obliged to correlate increased estimated costs for 57 previously approved plans amounting to an average of 15 percent above their initial cost. A significant portion of the cost rises was the consequence of blunders and mistakes made by planning organizations as well as the low level of planning estimate discipline.

Serious oversights were found in plans that had passed through departmental examination and had been approved by ministries, departments and ispolkoms. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the republic Gosstroy as a form of selective check examined 350 plans; of these 238 were returned for further development. At the same time, the possibility was disclosed of reducing the cost by more than 6 percent and curtailing the expenditure of basic materials. Particularly many violations were found in plans approved by the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Motor transport of the republic.

Considering that the indicated defects are to be found in the plans of all checked institutes and clients, there is reason to believe that excesses and mistakes in the planning of enterprises, buildings and structures cost many tens of millions of rubles, thousands of tons of metal, cement and other material resources. The struggle with these excesses and violations constitutes a big reserve of planners for the fulfillment of targets of lowering price and reducing the material intensiveness of construction.

Attaching an especially important value to the quality of planning in the 11th Five-Year Plan and subsequent years, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decree "On Improving Planning and Estimate Work."

The solution of this important task will make it possible to improve the technological structure of capital investment in the 11th Five-Year Plan and to reduce the relative share of construction and installation work in the total volume of capital investment to 51 percent versus 54 percent in the past five-year plan.

A new manner of evaluating the operational activity of planning and research organizations in regard to the turning over of completely finished documentation accepted

by clients obliges ministries and departments to raise the level of supervision over subordinate organizations, to strengthen control over the rational utilization of funds for planning work, to ensure the active participation of collectives in the all-union and republic socialist competition and to direct them to the solution of the forced targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The duty of planners is to fully utilize the new opportunities granted them by the party and the government, to provide construction projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan with modern and economical plans and to promote thereby the forward movement of our country and republic along the path of technical, economic and social progress.

We believe that the republic's ministries and departments, collectives of planning, research and scientific-research organizations will apply all their efforts to the solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the field of capital construction and planning and estimate work.

7697

CSO: 1830/228

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CONSTRUCTION FOR 1982 REVIEWED

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Kazakhstan in Construction"]

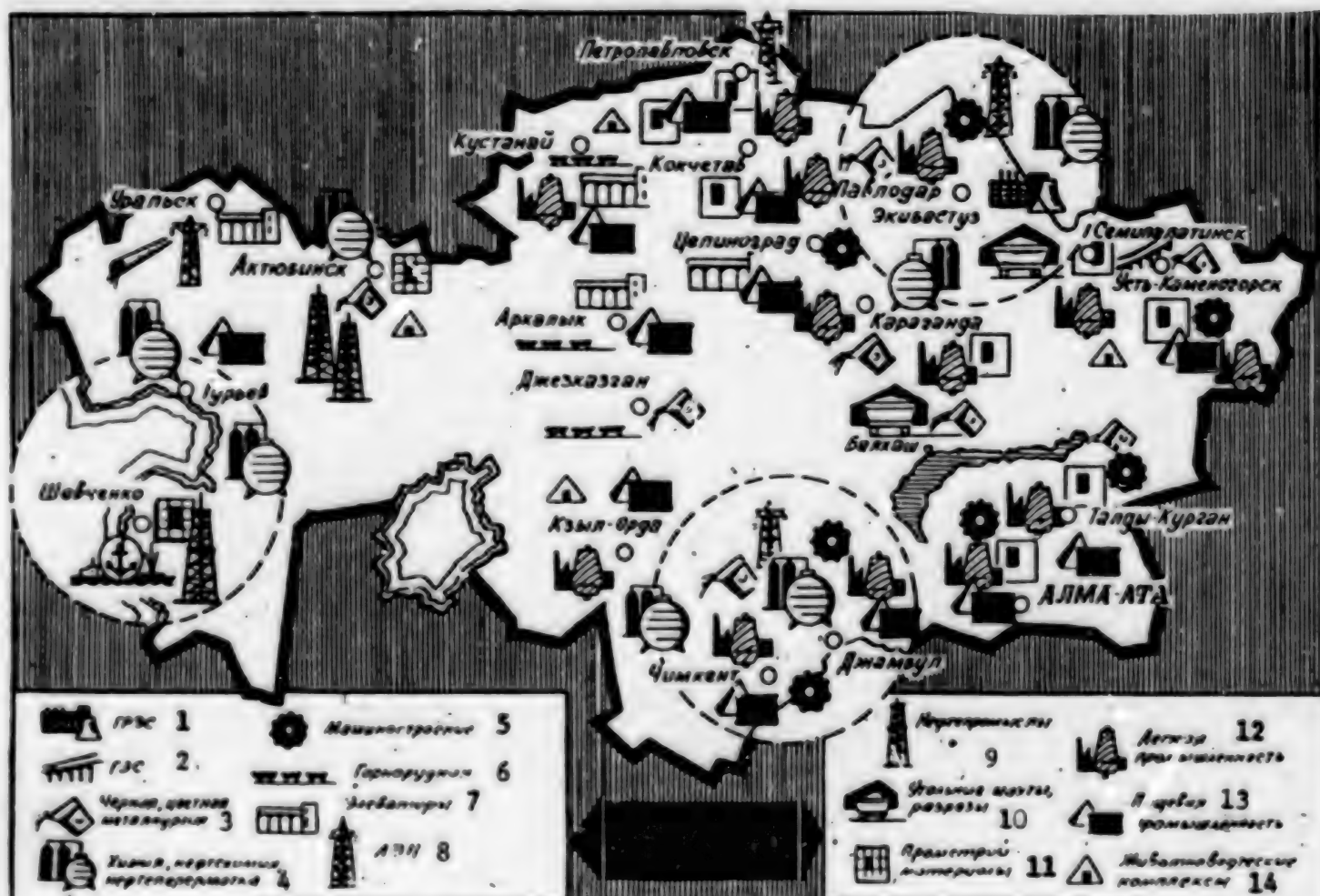
[Text] Kazakhstan is an enormous construction site. There is not a corner in our republic where constructive work is not being performed. The Kazakh SSR occupies one of the first places in the union for the growth rates of its capital construction. Thus, during the 9th Five-Year Plan, construction workers utilized 28 billion rubles. During the 10th capital investments came to 33.4 billion rubles. These enormous resources have been expended for a further development of the economy and for a rise in the material and cultural levels of the workers. Even more majestic is the program of constructive work which was mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th Five-Year Plan. According to the economic development plan, 35.5 billion rubles are slated to be assigned for these purposes--2.1 billion rubles more than during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Take a look at this schematic map of our republic. Only a small number of the new construction sites of the current Five-Year Plan is indicated on it. But even this approximate scheme provides a quite clear idea about the diverse character of present-day construction. The realization of the program which has been mapped out for the 11th Five-Year Plan means that new enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the fuel, chemical, machine building, light, food, and meat and dairy industries will begin to operate, and new powerful electric transmission lines, comfortable residential houses, children's and school institutions, hospitals, and cultural and domestic and administrative buildings will appear.

The first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has become history. What did it contribute to the work of creation on Kazakh land and what kind of baton did it hand over to the new year--the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR?

A week ago KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA informed its readers that at the Yermakov Ferroalloys Plant the new super-powerful furnace No. 63 has been put into operation. This is a unique engineering installation which embodies the best achievements of modern engineering thought. Here for the first time in the world practice of the creation of such furnaces the tub has been made a rotating one. The experience and mastery of the construction and installation workers of

"Yermakferrosplavstroy," "Kazpromtekhmontazh," and "Kazelectromontazh" made it possible to successfully cope with difficult tasks. The furnace is operating well.



Key:

1. State regional electric power station
2. Hydro-electric power station
3. Ferrous, nonferrous metallurgy
4. Chemical, petrochemical, petroleum refining
5. Machine building
6. Mining
7. Grain storage units
8. Electric transmission lines
9. Petroleum fields

[Key continued on following page]

10. Coal mines, pits
11. Industrial construction materials
12. Light industry
13. Food industry
14. Animal husbandry complexes

The past year has brought quite a few other major victories in capital construction. The third 500,000-power-bloc at the Ekibastuz State Regional Hydroelectric Power Station-1 has already been supplying the economy with electricity for more than 10 months. . . . The Ural River now has operating over it a guy crossing--a highly complex hydro-engineering installation which will make it possible to flood more than 35,000 hectares of the arid Aznabay-Taypak tract. . . . Around 500 petroleum and gas wells have gone into operation. . . . Thousands of kilometers of new electric transmission lines are already performing their silent but very important work for the national economy. . . . Polystyrol shops at the plastic plant in Shevchenko, zinc and battery shops at the Leninogorsk Poly-metallic Combine. . . . Garment Factories in Petropavlovsk, Zyryanovsk, and Pavlodar. . . .

You cannot count them all. Suffice it to say, that last year more than 100 enterprises and large shops and capacities went into operation. In addition, the population received millions of square meters of well-built housing and many social and cultural facilities. In all, more than 6 billion rubles were spent for these purposes.

The successes which have been achieved are a good foundation for the fulfillment of the construction plan of the second year of the five-year Plan. This year will be somewhat unusual for construction workers in the sense that without any appreciable increase in the amount of capital investments it will be necessary to sharply increase the amount of fixed productive capital which is delivered for operations.

Touching upon this question in his report at the Fourth Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrade D. A. Kunayev noted that in order to achieve our goal the chief direction of all of the work of construction workers during the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has to become a concentration of forces and resources on the most rapid completion of those enterprises which are capable of ensuring the greatest increase in output, an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the opening up of bottlenecks, and the elimination of disproportions.

In connection with this, serious tasks have been set before the collective of the republic's almost 700,000 construction workers. One of them is a maximum acceleration of work on the chief object which is represented by the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex. Here it will be necessary to ensure in the shortest possible time the efficient work of the 4th and to commission the 5th and 6th energy blocs of the Ekibastuz State Hydroelectric Power Station-1. A vast construction program

will be carried out at other highly important objects of the Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak, and Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complexes. Measures are being taken to speed up the work rates in the construction of large capacities for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. In particular, if we are speaking about nonferrous metallurgy, this concerns above all the Zhayrem, Akchatauz, Achisay, and Dzhezkazgan combines. Ferrous metallurgy will obtain new capacities at the Kachar and Don ore enriching combines, the Yermakov Ferroalloys Plant, and other enterprises. The construction of the Shul'binsk Hydroelectric Power Station will be intensified. All of the start-up projects of the branches of group "B" have been taken under special control. In all, it is planned to commission more than 90 capacities and objects in 1982.

In addition, according to the plan for the year, it is planned to commission more than 6 million square meters of housing space, children's preschool institutions for 32,000 children, and general educational schools for 74,000 pupils. The hospital system will grow by 3,700 beds.

The annual total of capital investments will come to 7 billion rubles.

Through the will of the party and the people whole cities and settlements are rising up and the industrial map of the republic is changing radically. The successful realization of the construction program of the coming year will be another step forward in the social and economic development of Kazakhstan and a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

2959

CSO: 1830/227

REGIONAL

UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT ON CENTRAL ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by academician A. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor: "Science and Creation"]

[Text] In a strictly philosophical sense the universality of time lies in its length, nonrecurrability and irreversibility. However, in the sphere of human activity it is the chief judge of everything that exists and takes place and the criterion of all the truths--scientific, social and worldly--obtained with such difficulty and always fully concrete.

Time is measured by means of the most different hours. We in our socialist world reckon our existence according to the calendar of our revolutionary dates and see in them, in our living reality, the vivid expression and confirmation of our communist values and ideals.

In the new year that has begun the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be such a memorable date and another big step to future progress. If, mentally glancing over our great homeland, one wants to find out what the chief thing, perhaps constituting the highest achievement of our system and of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, is, one will put the inviolable fraternal friendship among USSR nations, continuously developing social relations and democracy of the Soviet system, which are our common pride, in one of the first places.

At one time bourgeois falsifiers of the history and reality of the Soviet state wasted piles of paper, trying to prove the unprovable, that is, that the soviets as a form of the new power did not meet the national ideals of the nations of Central Asia and that the latter were cheated of their rights and expectations. However, the sun cannot be covered with the palm of one's hand! Now the whole world knows that the republics of Central Asia--yesterday the national outlying districts of the tsarist empire--in the family of the republics of the Soviet Union have risen to the height of modern economic and cultural development and that the people of these republics--Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Kirghiz, Turkmens and Karakal-paks--appear before the whole world in all the beauty of their spiritual makeup. How can we not mention the prophetic words of V. I. Lenin, who, ardently believing in the bright future of the Eastern nations, wrote that the "popular masses of the East..., which thus far have been the object of the international policy of imperialism, which for capitalist culture and civilization have existed only as material for fertilization, will rise here as independent participants, as creators of a new life."

The Communist Party and the Soviet State, fulfilling Lenin's precepts, did not spare efforts for an accelerated advance of economically backward regions and attained this through the establishment of powerful industrial centers, cooperation of agriculture and performance of a cultural revolution here. All this began in V. I. Lenin's lifetime. I am closer to the sphere of science. Here too there are convincing examples confirming what has been stated.

In February 1920 from Moscow's Bryansk Railroad Station an unusual train left for Tashkent. This was the sanitary train No 159. However, not sick or wounded people occupied its compartments. Eighty-six professors, docents and pedagogs from Moscow and Petrograd universities, going to work at Turkestan State University, traveled on it (this university was officially established in September 1920 by V. I. Lenin's decree). In 65 railroad cars there were books, laboratory equipment and medical apparatus.

On the road the professors often sawed firewood for furnaces in order to transfer the fuel supplied steam engine to the opposing, really sanitary train. The train traveled to Tashkent for 55 days at an average speed of 2.5 km per hour. However, Lenin and the party wisely thought that it would initiate acceleration of scientific and technical progress for all Central Asia. And it turned out so. Turkestan University not only opened the door to higher education for all the nations of Central Asia, but rose, as a powerful tree, from the shoots of which specialized higher educational institutions began to develop one after the other. In only 12 years, by December 1932, when the 10th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was observed, there were 37 scientific research institutions and about 30 higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan.

The journal VESTNIK VOSPITANIYA, considering that less than 3 percent of the population in Central Asia knew how to read or write, in 1906 stated that 4,600 years would be needed to abolish illiteracy there. What could this period have been in reality? However, October burst forth. Helvetius said that the art of forming people was so closely connected with the form of government that any significant change in public education was hardly possible without changes in the state system itself. This fundamental change took place and in 20 years an end was put to the illiteracy of the population--the entire population up to the age of 45--in my republic.

The train of science, which traveled from Moscow to Tashkent through the glow of the civil war, became the bright torch of education and culture, which revolutionary Russia carried to outlying districts. Many progressive Russian scientists turned to their concerns and needs. For example, during those years I. Aleksandrov, A. Chaplygin, G. Rizenkampf and others did a great deal for the development of irrigation in Central Asia. For the first time tasks of local importance began to be closely connected with the general needs of the Soviet republics.

With the formation of the USSR the development of Soviet science took on a planned and extraordinarily efficient nature. Central economic and planning bodies were able to clearly formulate the fundamental practical tasks that required the maximum attention of scientists and their efforts were more fully concentrated on the solution, along with theoretical problems, of key national economic problems. A broad explanation of the fact that the entire life of Soviet society was built on a scientific basis was of tremendous importance for the political and professional education of local personnel.

The development of republic academies of sciences and their ever growing contribution to science and scientific and technical progress were the direct results of Lenin's national policy, the advances of all the Union republics and the strong organizing influence of the USSR on the country's entire life. I take the liberty of citing the example of Uzbekistan and its academies. Now in the republic there are 35,000 scientific workers, including more than 900 doctors and 14,000 candidates of sciences, dozens of scientific research institutions and 43 higher educational institutions, which along with personnel training are engaged in remarkable scientific research.

We realize that as yet not all of them work with the proper return. At the same time, the contribution of Uzbekistan's scientists to the development of fundamental and applied research is significant, was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress and has a tendency toward growth. Of course, cotton growing is in the center of attention of the republic's scientists. In the last 2 years cotton growers sold more than 12 million tons of raw cotton to the state. Their work was highly evaluated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Scientists, primarily breeders, helped to a considerable degree to reach such a goal. On the basis of the achievements of geneticists, botanists, chemists and biologists they were able to develop cotton varieties, which warded off the harmful effect of wilt approximately for a decade.

The next change of varieties is now needed. Their development is not an easy matter. However, scientists have something to offer practical workers. The scientists of the Institute of Experimental Plant Biology of the republic's Academy of Sciences developed and regionalized medium-fiber cotton varieties and fine-fiber varieties were bred at the Institute of Selection and Seed Breeding of Cotton of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. Chemists developed new types of fertilizers including chemical elements deficient in the soil of a number of regions in our zone, as well as nontoxic defoliants and growth stimulators. Mechanics designed flow lines for plants specializing in the preparation of cotton seeds.

The concentration of the forces of the academy and other scientific centers in the republic on the solution of urgent economic problems specific for Uzbekistan and precisely for this reason of statewide importance greatly increased the efficiency of their work. The economic efficiency from the introduction of completed scientific research performed by the academy totaled about 1.5 billion rubles during the past five-year plan. Every ruble invested in science brought a fivefold return.

Nevertheless, the introduction of scientific developments is slower than one would wish. To accelerate it, in the last few years we have more and more energetically changed over to work according to overall object scientific and technical programs of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, of the Gosplan and of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A total of 8 programs are overall and 18, regional. They include a reliable long-term supply of water for irrigated land, development of new cotton varieties with enhanced technological fiber qualities, search for feed production potentials and so forth.

Let us dwell on the "Voda" /water/ program. To grow 1 ton of raw cotton, 6,000 cubic meters of water are needed. As compared with the prerevolutionary period the gross output of cotton increased 12-fold, while water sources in Central Asia

remained the same. Furthermore, nearby there are millions of hectares of virgin land, which with artificial irrigation can produce a rapid effect felt for the entire country. Where is the way out? Of course, first of all, in the ability to save water. A sharp emphasis on this problem has already led to a practical result: Improved irrigation methods have been proposed. At the same time, the possibility of transferring part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia is studied in depth.

The recent success of natural sciences is largely due to the extremely extensive application of research by means of computer equipment and mathematical methods. On a broad plane the joining of efforts by scientists of the academies of the fraternal republics is ever more fruitful. Research on an increase in the feed productivity of desert and semidesert pastures in Central Asia was awarded the 1981 USSR State Prize. For many years it was conducted separately by scientists and production workers of the Turkmen and Uzbek SSR, but the problem was solved when they embarked on this work together.

Now on the basis of a creative agreement the academies of sciences of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen and Kirghiz SSR have expanded very productive overall research on many regional problems.

Another example illustrates what it means to join efforts and to clearly define a goal. The country purchased a number of radio isotopes necessary for biological and medical research in England. However, for short-sighted political reasons its government stopped the delivery of these preparations to the USSR. This also happened before. It is well known how this ended. This time the physicists of Uzbekistan's Academy of Sciences and of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences united and quickly developed these isotopes. Their production has already been mastered. We doubly repay those who maintain good relations with us. But an attempt to boycott us is a futile endeavor. However, I would also like to stress another matter: The cited case once again confirms the profound correctness of the words uttered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that at times "we waste a great deal of money on the purchase abroad of equipment and technology, which we can fully manufacture ourselves and often of a higher quality."

We have entered a new year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, mobilized for the solution of not easy, but inspiring, tasks of the five-year plan and full of optimism. We deeply believe in our ideas, in our country and in the strength of labor. We are firmly confident that its daily fruits and future results will again and again confirm the lofty time tested truth that the path indicated by our party is the only correct path. We are proud and strong, because we realize that time is with us and works for us!

11,439

CSO: 1830/220

REGIONAL

TURKMEN GOSPLAN DEPUTY DESCRIBES PLAN PROGRESS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Turkmenistan Under Construction"]

[Text] The labor of construction workers who make an enormous contribution to strengthening the economic might of our country is not easy, but it is thankful. They build plants and factories, animal husbandry complexes, petroleum and gas fields, and cities and settlements. They are changing the face of Karakum and expanding the borders of ancient farming oases. Turkmen construction worker collectives are faced with large plans in the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. The First Deputy Chairman of Gosplan of the Turkmen SSR V. V. Polyakov described the basic directions of capital investments in 1982 to the correspondent of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA N. Sosnina.

Quite a bit was accomplished by our construction workers last year: enterprises were reconstructed, new ones were built, and residential houses, schools, and kindergartens were put into operation. However, the results of the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan could have been much better if the contracting ministries and departments had been more energetic in changing the style of the management of capital construction in accordance with the demands of the time. Weak production bases, scattered manpower and resources, and shortcomings in the organization of labor prevented the fulfillment of commissioning plans for certain objects in industry and the fuel industry, housing, and others.

Debts have to be paid. The party is directing construction workers to a sharp increase in the effectiveness of capital investments. In comparison to past years, the procedure for distributing the capital which is invested in the development of the economy has been changed somewhat. There will be a substantial increase in the amounts of capital investments being directed to the reconstruction and re-equipping of operating enterprises. They will reach 64.4 million rubles and will be used above all in the branches which produce consumer goods.

More than 60% of the increase in output, for example, in light industry is slated to be obtained from operating capacities on the basis of a wide introduction of highly productive spinning machines, shuttleless weaving machines, and overall mechanized and automated lines in the knitwear, garment, and footwear branches.

The same purposes are being followed in the reconstruction of the Ashkhabad Cotton Textile Combine imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, the "Krasnyy Molot" Gas Fittings Plant, and the Bayram-Aliskiy meat and fat combine and by the future reconstruction of the Maryskiy Meat Combine and Combined Feeds Plant, the Tashauzskiy Rice Plant, and many other enterprises. As a result of the re-equipping and expansion of production, fixed capital in the republic will increase compared to 1981 by 7.3%, and its average annual value will be 11.1 billion rubles.

The concentration of efforts on start-up and top-priority objects is a highly important task for all of the participants in the construction conveyor. It is here that equipment, people, and materials have to be brought together and skillful use has to be made of them in order to absolutely fulfill the plans. It should not be forgotten that today the payment of construction workers will be made not for amounts of fixed capital, but for capacities and buildings ready for operation. Life is forcing economic leaders to review the structure of the management of capital work and to eliminate serious barriers and hindrances--too many levels of management, parallelism, and departmental barriers.

Harmonious joint work--this is what is necessary now at all objects which are being constructed. And above all at those which define the face of our economy. I have in mind energy and the fuel industry. It is known that the party and government attribute paramount importance to the development of these branches. In 1985 it is planned to produce 78.8% more electric energy in the Turkmen SSR than in 1980.

The foundation for growth has been laid. The Krasnovodsk Heat and Electric Power Station and the Nebit-Dagskaya and Bezmein State Regional Electric Power Stations are being expanded and reconstructed, capacities are increasing at the Mary State Regional Electric Power Station where the seventh and eighth blocks will be raised, and the Chardzhou Heat and Electric Power Station is being built in the settlement of Neftezhavodsk. It is planned to complete the work on joining the Turkmen energy system to the Common Energy System of Central Asia by means of powerful electric transmission lines; and to expand distribution systems. The realization of the plans for new construction and re-equipping will make it possible to improve energy supplies for the republic and its neighbors.

The construction site map of the Turkmen SSR will be added to by many objects in the gas extracting industry. Whereas on 1 January 1981 the All-Union "Turkmen-gazprom" Industrial Association was working thirteen deposits, in January 1986 it will be working 23 of them. Operations are supposed to begin at the Severnyy Balkui, Uchadzhi, Seyrab, Shorkel', Vostochnyy Tedzhen, Davletabad, Samantepe, and Gugurtli fields, five of which will already be producing output this year. The amount of exploitation drilling will increase by 30.4%. The deposits of sea oil at the Chelekenskaya section of the Caspian are being worked at accelerated rates. The collective of the "Chelekenmorneftegazprom" will take three promising sites--the Prichelekenskiy cupola, Livanova-Vostochnaya, and Barinova. In this way, the republic's role in supplying the country with blue fuel and condensate will grow.

In 1982 the All-Union "Turkmengazprom" Production Association will have to utilize 277.3 million rubles worth of capital investments--not only in the south-east of Turkmenia, but also in the north of Karakumov where it is necessary to commission refrigeration installations in Kirpichli, Naipe, and Gugurtli. The realization of a strenuous gas construction program requires an outstripping development for its production base. This question is a crucial one on the agenda of the "Turkmenneftegazstroy" Association.

Unfortunately, the extraction of petroleum in the west of the republic is decreasing. The special conditions of the development of the petroleum industry at the present stage compels the investment in it of considerable capital. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan 813.5 million rubles has to be utilized, with 114 million rubles of this amount used for construction and installation work. It is planned to build up the Erdekli, Ekizak, and Chikishlyar deposits, to build several gas pipelines, compressor stations, and production bases for drilling, to construct motor vehicle roads, and so forth.

The development of the petro-chemical complex of the Turkmen SSR has been assigned a large place in the plans of the second year of the five-year plan. In addition to increasing the capacities of the Krasnovodsk Petroleum Refining Plant, the construction of a large enterprise of the branch in Neftezavodsk will continue. When this work is completed the amount of petroleum refining in the republic will increase by 1985 by 1.4 times.

I would like to observe that the Turkmen South-East Territorial Complex is gaining strength. In Neftezavodsk, which will acquire the status of a city during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, a large 124,000-spindle spinning factory is being built. The commissioning of housing will increase here. And in Gaurdak-Kugitangskiy Rayon, which is rich in minerals, it is planned to perform construction and installation work in the amount of 141.1 million rubles, with 40 million rubles worth performed this year. Sulphur, celestine, and plaster stone--much more of this output will be produced than last year.

Contracting collectives have to pay especial attention to the objects which have been defined by the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. We have already named the Chardzhou Petroleum Refining Plant and Heat and Electric Power Station, the Mary State Regional Electric Power Station, and the Ashkhabad Cotton Textile Combine. Next year we expect to have the first products from the non-fabric materials shop of the Chardzhou Cotton Wadding Factory, and in 1984 from the Bezmein Rug Combine. At the end of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the Ministry of Construction Turkmen SSR has been bound to put the Turkmen Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant in Mary into operation.

The republic will begin such large construction projects as the non-regrindable hard alloy plate plant in Ashkhabad and the special graphitized electrode plant in Tashauz. They will give life to new branches of industry in the republic. There will be an increase in the fixed capital of the cotton ginning branch thanks to the commissioning of enterprises in Mukry, Deynau, and Sakar-Chaga.

One of the basic special purpose programs which was set by the 26th CPSU Congress--an improvement of the agro-industrial complex--is being accomplished. Almost 1/3 of the total state capital investments will be assigned to agriculture. Construction workers will begin the construction of the Tashauz branch of the Tuyamunskiy canal, egg and meat poultry factories, wine growing sovkhozes, and cotton and rice growing sovkhozes. There will be a continuation of land improvement work, the putting of new lands into use, the creation of irrigation systems, the flooding of pasture lands, and so forth. In addition, there will appear quite a few enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural output--elevators, wheat combines, and combined feeds plants.

As always, at the center of our attention are tasks of a social character, an improvement of the well-being of the population. In 1982 1.14 million square meters of housing space will be commissioned, including 520,000 on the basis of state capital investments. More funds have been allocated than last year for the development of trade and domestic, medical, and cultural services.

As you see, the tendency toward a more rigid balancing of plans is becoming increasingly obvious. They take account of the needs of all of the branches of the economy. The participants in the republic's construction conveyor have to set this goal for themselves--to fulfill what has been planned, to prevent the lagging of any element, and to thoroughly help the harmonious development of our society. It is an entirely realistic task if we work skillfully and with high productivity and if we get rid of the shortcomings which were discussed at the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

2959

CSO: 1830/216

REGIONAL

TURKMEN JOURNALISTS HOLD CONGRESS IN ASHKHABAD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by K. Kurbanov and V. Antonnenko: "Faithfully Serve the Party and the People"]

[Text] In the life of every collective there are noteworthy events. The Sixth Congress of the Union of Journalists of Turkmenistan was such for the workers of our republic's newspapers and magazines, television and radio, information agencies, and other information and propaganda mass media.

It is noteworthy that the congress took place in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm by the workers which has been elicited by the tremendous plans of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the realization of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and by the competition in honor of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This imparted to the work of the congress a special importance and responsibility for the work of all of the mass information media.

The delegates to the congress received the address by the secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan comrade M. M. Mollayeva with great satisfaction. While welcoming the participants of the forum she emphasized the great role of the republic's journalists who are on the front lines of the ideological front in the development of Turkmenistan's economy and culture. True to its Leninist traditions, our press acts as a fighting collective correspondent, agitator, and organizer of the masses. The work of many of the republic's editorial collectives is marked by creative searches, and there has been an increase in the topicality and competence of publications and in their effectiveness.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said from the tribune of the 26th CPSU Congress: "Our party feels great confidence in the many thousands of Soviet journalists and places a high value upon their difficult work. Naturally, we are all interested in having our mass information and propaganda media always be a genuine tribune for party and public opinion." This high appreciation by the party inspires and obliges journalists to struggle even more actively for the party's cause and for the triumph of its ideals. The summary report of the board of the Union of Journalists Turkmen SSR and the addresses of the delegates were imbued with a consciousness of this.

The chairman of the board A. Mamedov noted that there is a large detachment of journalists at work in our republic. During the last five years of the reporting period their efforts have been directed toward the successful accomplishment of the tasks posed by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the 21st and 22nd Congresses of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, and the subsequent decisions of the party.

The well-known decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," the instructions of the party congress on an overall approach to the education of the masses which were further developed in a number of decrees of the CC CPSU on the important problems of ideological work, and the books by comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Little Land," "Rebirth," "Virgin Lands," and "Reminiscences" have been at the basis of the work of the Union of Journalists. Guiding themselves by them, the creative collectives of the editorial boards of our newspapers and periodicals have been directing their efforts towards promoting a rise in the theoretical ideological level and professional mastery of journalists and their militancy and purposefulness. The professional training of journalists has been organized toward this end. They also study in the system of party education, and undergo retraining in the higher party school in Tashkent, in the Academy of Social Sciences at the CC CPSU, in the institute for advanced training for television and radio workers, and in TASS.

There are 16 creative sections and commissions attached to the Union of Journalists of the Turkmen SSR which render appreciable assistance to editorial collectives in carrying out their tasks and promote the creative growth of journalists, especially those with rayon newspapers. There has been a substantial strengthening of the creative relations of the republic's Union of Journalists with the journalists of foreign countries.

One of the basic directions of the work of the mass information media is to ensure the high effectiveness of published and unpublished materials. Diverse forms and methods are used in the struggle for effectiveness. Materials under the following rubrics have received the approval of readers: "Workers' Post Reports," "Although the Letter Was Not Published," "Returning to What Has Been Printed," "On the Tracks of a Letter," "Attention: A Formal Reply," "The Director Comments on Letters," "The Reader Continues the Discussion," "A Letter's Summons to Travel," and others.

The journalists of the youth newspapers YASH KOMMUNIST and KONSOMOLET TURKMENISTANA are struggling with a fighting spirit and with good Komsomol fervor for the effectiveness of their work. Quite a few interesting initiatives have appeared on their pages. A large contribution to the struggle to increase the efficiency and quality of work is being made by the creative collectives of the editorial boards of the newspapers EVENING ASHKHABAD, CHARDZHOU PRAVDA, MYDAM TAIYAR and by radio and television.

The periodical SOVET TURKMENISTANYN AYALLARY which recently marked its 50th anniversary has become a reliable friend and advisor for thousands upon thousands of the republic's workers. The size of the periodical has reached more than 140,000 copies, which speaks eloquently about its increased authority, close connections with its non-staff writers' collective, and about trust.

The problems of education are also a matter of concern for the creative collectives of such publications as MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI and the periodical PIONER. Describing the life and studies of the republic's pioneers and schoolboys and girls, and enlisting the cooperation of ardent and inquisitive youth correspondents, the journalists of our childrens' publications are doing important and necessary work and are educating devoted Leninists, patriots, and internationalists. Recently their own periodical appeared for the republic's youngest inhabitants--KORPE.

Seven republic, 10 oblast, 44 rayon, and 1 city newspaper and 23 periodicals and periodical-type publications are published in the republic. A number of newspapers and periodicals have been granted government awards for their great services to the communist education of the workers.

While giving a positive evaluation to the work of the Union of Journalists, the delegates to the congress at the same time took note of important shortcomings in its work and pointed to the poor contacts between the board of the Union of Journalists and party and trade union agencies. Oblast organizations show little initiative in their work with journalists and do not study the problems of editorial collectives, especially of the rayon echelon. A serious reproach was made against the Ashkhabad Oblast organization which does not make full use of the possibilities for developing the creative initiative of the journalists of the republic's capital and does poor work in organizing press conferences, disputes on journalism genres, and the work of creative sections.

What has to be done for every issue of a newspaper to be marked by inimitableness--both in content and in design,--to more fully reflect the pulse beat of the republic and the efforts of our labor collectives competing for production efficiency and work quality and for the advanced fulfillment of the annual plans and of the Five-Year Plan as a whole, and this without leaving the reader indifferent--these questions agitate every editorial collective and there was a professional discussion of them at the congress of journalists. The delegates who spoke in the discussions described their work experience and raised the problems that agitate them.

"The key topic of the newspaper SOVET TURKMENISTANY," said its editor B. Kerimi, "has been and remains a topic of the socialist competition of workers' collectives and a treatment of the anniversary watch under the motto of: 'For the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR--Sixty Shock Labor Weeks.' In dealing with this topic we base ourselves on the experience gained during the 10th Five-Year Plan."

Materials are regularly published on the pages of this newspaper which describe the work experience of advanced collectives and analyze the reasons for the lagging of enterprises which do not fulfill their plans. The editors have armed themselves with the permanent rubrics: "Not A Single Laggard at our Side" and "We Will Increase the Production of Fine-Fibred Cotton." The creative efforts of the editorial collective are also directed toward unmasking the ideological diversions of imperialism, and the formation in the republic's workers of a scientific worldview, selfless devotion to the party, to communist ideals, and

to proletarian internationalism and love for their homeland. Atheistic education and a struggle against survivals of the past in the consciousness of people are at the center of the attention of the editors.

The stage setting events of recent years have determined the basic work directions of the journalists of the newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA. With the power of their journalistic words they are helping the republic party organization to mobilize our workers for the fulfillment of their national economic plans and socialist commitments and are providing a broad display of the heroism of the workdays of our contemporaries, the Soviet way of life, the many-faceted activities of the party in economic and cultural construction, and its domestic and foreign policies.

"Our chief task," the editor of the newspaper Ye. N. Kurylev emphasized in his address, "is to bring the demanding, critical, and constructive spirit of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU to every work collective, and with our publications to increase the creative activeness of the masses, and to cultivate in them an intolerance toward shortcomings and toward any deviations from the Soviet way of life and from our morality."

What did the newspaper do in this direction? Immediately after the 26th Party Congress the following rubrics appeared on the pages of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA: "Put the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress into Practice," "The Ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress--Among the Masses," "May the People's Wealth Grow," "For the Soviet Man," "The Economy--A Common Concern," "How Are You Doing, Team?," "Improve the Economic Mechanism," and others. Materials are published under these rubrics about how the workers of our towns and villages are realizing the party's plans for the intensive development of the economy, a rise in labor productivity, and the improvement of management and are introducing progressive forms of labor organization and payment.

However, not everything has been done yet. In the republic newspapers there is sometimes a lack of a fighting spirit and of aggressiveness, and they do not always manage to embody a topic they have raised in a clear and accessible form. This is the effect of a shortage of highly qualified journalist cadres, especially in the youth newspapers where basically the fighting reserve for the party press is trained. This, in particular, was talked about at the congress by the editor of the newspaper KONSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA B. Gafurov. He raised the very important question of training young journalists in the central vuzes to which young men and women are assigned on the recommendations of newspapers, periodicals, and the radio and television.

In Chardzhouskaya . today two oblast and 12 rayon newspapers are published and a television studio is in operation, but there are not enough journalist cadres.

"Journalism graduates who come to Turkmenistan," the chairman of the board of the oblast organization of the Union of Journalists M. Nobatov said, "as a rule, get jobs in Ashkhabad. In two years three graduates from the central vuzes were assigned to the oblast newspaper LENINELY, but not one of them arrived at his destination."

Analyzing what had been achieved and speaking about what should be taken from the experience that has been gained and used in the future both the reporter and those who participated in the discussions--B. Karayev, the editor of the Tashauz Oblast newspaper KOMMUNIZM ELY; T. Sokhbetov, the editor of the Mary Oblast newspaper LENIN BAIBAGY; A. Akgayev, the editor of the Kirovskiy Rayon newspaper YAGTY EL; Ch. Annakurbanov, the chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; M. Malkis, the chief of the business department of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA; Ye. Khodzhayev, the chairman of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing, and the Book Trade, and others--devoted their basic attention to unsolved creative and everyday social problems. There are still quite a few of them in the editorial collectives and it is the direct duty of the board of the Union of Journalists Turkmen SSR and its local organizations to solve them.

The member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and chairman of the Turkmen Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace, the People's Artist of the USSR I. Klychev, who was present at the congress, presented honorary certificates from the Committee for the Defense of Peace to the collectives of "Turkmeninform," State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and to the editorial boards of the newspapers KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA, the Chardzhou Oblast LENIN ELY, and VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD, and medals of honor and valuable gifts to certain journalists.

The congress adopted the appropriate decree and elected a new membership for the board of the Union of Journalists.

2959

CSO: 1830/213

REGIONAL

CHALLENGES TO IRAN'S ISLAMIC REGIME

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 28 Aug 81 p 7

[Commentary by foreign affairs analyst N. Muhammadiyev in column "Commentator's Pulpit": "Iran: Internal Situation Growing Tense"]

[Text] Less than 3 years have passed since the overthrow of the 2,500-year-old regime of the shahs and the victory of the people's revolution in Iran. But, the internal situation in the country is becoming increasingly uneasy. Internal struggles, conflicts and acts of sabotage have sharply risen, especially in recent days.

It is well-known that a variety of political groups and social layers of the people contributed to the success of the revolution. Although their world views, aspirations and needs were diverse, they were united by a single goal--the overthrow of the detested Shah's regime that was based on oppression and violence and supported by foreign powers. But after the revolution, each of these groups and social layers pressed its own demands. As a result, the first disagreements have arisen. More than a hundred political groups and parties announced their existence in the first period of the revolution. Among them were organizations of progressive and democratic orientation, far right Americophile parties, Maoist and Trotskyite splinter groups, and reactionary religious associations. Most of them are still active today.

In the first days of the revolution, a program for building a just society with equal rights for all and free of oppression and despotism was announced. It was stipulated that this society would conform to Islamic principles in every respect. But, putting this into practice has brought about great conflict. One of the basic causes of this is the attempt to govern a developed society that has access to all the fruits of progress in accordance with medieval laws and principles. As a result, economic stagnation has occurred, and prices have risen. Of course, acts of sabotage by counterrevolutionaries and foreign intelligence agencies, and the war being waged with Iraq, also contribute heavily to this.

In recent days, the world press has been writing about the increasingly tense situation in Iran. Attempts are being made on the lives of government officials, assembly members, and "Islamic revolutionary guards" in central cities like Tehran, Meshed, Isfahan, Kerman, and Tabriz. Stores and government offices are being bombed. In leaflets and proclamations being disseminated in various cities, the population is being incited to fight against the present government and the religious political leaders of Iran. The government, in turn, is stepping up actions against counter-revolutionary and anti-government forces. In the last few days, more than 700 persons have been arrested. Hundreds of people have been tried and executed in the struggle against the government.

Foreign intelligence agencies and SAVAK agents, the former Shah's secret police, are playing an active role in inciting actions against the present regime and in heightening conflicts between factions. Their hand in the campaign of hostility and in various acts of provocation against Iran is increasingly evident.

In presidential elections conducted recently, former Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Rajai was elected president of the country. Doctor Bahonar, one of the active participants in the revolution, was appointed to the post of prime minister.

Numerous problems face the new government. Above all, the internal situation in the country must be returned to normal and the economy stabilized. The future will show whether or not the government can solve these problems.

9439

CSO: 1836/108

REGIONAL

GEORGIA INCREASES SCOPE OF ANTICORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by A. Iosebidge: "State Interests Are Supreme"]

[Text] Big things, said Vladimir Mayakovskiy, are seen at a distance. . . . And, indeed, in order to see the true dimensions of a thing or a phenomenon it is necessary to distance oneself at least a little bit from them--in space or in time. . . .

We are leafing through the slightly yellowed newspapers of 1973: January--the bureau of the CC CPSU of Georgia examines the question of exaggerated reporting and abuses in Gardabanskiy Rayon; February--the bureau of the CC adopts the decree "On the Crudest Violations of the Rules of Soviet Trade, Exaggerated Reporting, Embezzlement, and Other Abuses in the System of Tsekavshiri"; April--on the bureau's agenda is the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the "Gruzneft" Trust; June--the CC of the CP of Georgia examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Trade Georgian SSR on carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU regarding the organizational and political work of the Tbilisi party gorkom; July--on the incorrect leadership style of the Tskhaltubskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Georgia and the Rayispolkom in working with economically backward kolkhozes; August--on measures to increase the effectiveness of the legal education of the republic's workers; October--on the work of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR. . . . This, of course, is far from a full list of the problems which have come to the center of the attention of the republic's party organization; it is only a part of them, but from document to document, no matter with what problems it is concerned, there is, like a red thread running through them all, a demand: to battle--against negative phenomena, for negative phenomena--a shield, and for negative phenomena there is no place in our life!

The struggle against negative phenomena was already in progress, it was growing wider, and this development of it in width was quite natural, although in this case also there were "smart guys" who said that all that was happening was a clean-up, if one may put it this way, of the place for "their own" people and that they would place these people in jobs and everything would quiet down, everything would settle down. . . . The "smart guys" did not realize that any socio-political process has its own internal logic of development, and to a large extent it does not depend only upon objective but also upon subjective factors--

for example, upon the determination of those who stand at the sources of the process to bring it through to its end. One has to believe that the "smart guys" had a most serious sobering up after the adoption of the decree of the CC CP of Georgia "On the Struggle Against Protectionism in the Republic" (June 1974). This document brought to the court of public opinion a phenomenon which served as the foundation for everything that received the generalized designation "negative antipodal to the socialist way of life phenomena." Protectionism in this document was given an exhaustive class characterization: "Protectionism is most often connected with an incorrect and selfish use of power. This is convincingly proven by the facts which tell us that protectionism in the republic was implanted from above with the connivance of leading agencies and workers of various ranks, in many cases with their active participation. . . . Things in the recent past reached a point where influential business types and manipulators provided protection to unworthy people in getting jobs even in leading party and state agencies, and in getting promotions. There are cases when the protection took the form of a camouflaged bribe, for, as they acquired a responsible office and power and influence these people did not remain in debt to their protectors and gave them moral and other support. . . ." And immediately after this--a clear and unambiguous explanation of how such a situation could arise: "Protection, and assistance in arranging the most diverse matters in violation of the procedure for examining and deciding them which has been established by the law did not find the proper rebuff from communists in party organizations and from many labor collectives, which has to be regarded as a direct result of a lack of criticism and self-criticism, of a numbing of a sense of principle, and of an apathetic attitude by a certain section of communists to public interests and a loss by them of their fighter's qualities."

One has to possess considerable courage in order to just plain--without beating around the bush--openly and candidly name things by their names. The republic's party organization did have this courage, and this is what--this courage--can tell those who had set themselves up "in clover" and who had lost their fighter's qualities to undertake a strict review of their positions. One of the most important forms of this review became the mass return of workers to the enterprises which they had previously left, and of peasants to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes from which they had left--some for a neighboring construction project, and others for more distant places--to the numerous markets of Russia, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan Steel workers returned to the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, and hereditary corn farmers returned to their Abasha villages--they were responding to the courageous call of courageous people, and they were ready for this call because there was a confidence that lived on immutably in people: the day will come and the hour will come when the communists will initiate a struggle in the republic against everything that contradicts the lofty norms of the socialist way of life and that is incompatible with party ethics.

This day arrived. The struggle began, but it was important from its very first moments to help people to grasp the fact that it was not a month-long struggle against negative phenomena that was in prospect, but that what was involved was

a large-scale and long-term party action in which painstakingness, a sense of principle, and consistency were especially important. And, of course, the coordination of the efforts of all those who joined in this struggle. Today, at the close of a decade of struggle by the republic's party organization for the successful accomplishment of the tasks put forward in the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom, you can see with especial clearness how our oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, gradually increasing the intensity of the struggle against negative phenomena, being enriched by the experience of this struggle, and soberly evaluating the successes and failures in it, have brought it out onto the main road of national life. Here is an account by the First Secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy raykom of the city of Tbilisi A. Azirov:

--From the very beginning we realized that the struggle for a high level of discipline and organization and for strict compliance with the norms of communist morality would not be a short-term campaign, but obligatory daily work upon whose effectiveness the moral and political climate in the rayon would wholly depend. This work would have to be conducted on a strictly scientific basis, calmly, without falling into extremes, without lurching from side to side, and, of course, basing ourselves on the support of the broad masses of the workers of the rayon. In addition, it was very important to orient the organizational and political work of our primary party organizations and of the rayon party organization as a whole in such a way that, while systematically developing and deepening the struggle against negative phenomena, they would constantly move from the solution of relatively simple to more difficult problems.

At first we concentrated our basic attention on the situation in trade and in the service sphere. I think that the choice of precisely this element was correct--for the assertion that the sphere of trade and domestic services was the most contaminated by negative phenomena is indisputable. The raykom of the party made the following calculation: the rayon had functioning in it administrative agencies, people's control agencies, and there are public workers' organizations which supervise the work of trade objects and domestic services enterprises--is it wise for them all to be operating separate from one another, and would it not be better and more beneficial to unite their efforts and, on the basis of this unification, to impart to their work a great purposefulness and, consequently, to achieve greater effectiveness?

In January 1977 the bureau of the raykom took the decision: to create a coordination commission for the strengthening of socialist discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena. It has to be said that the first measure of this commission already showed its promisingness: we were able to work out a plan for the systematic control of the work of trade and domestic services enterprises with the possibilities of all of the controlling agencies and services coordinated in such a way as to eliminate duplication or parallelism in work. But the first months of the commission's work showed that here also we had to go from the simple to the difficult: the tasks which were set by the 5th (1976) and 8th (1977) plenums of the CC CP of Georgia and the decree of the CC CP of Georgia "On Additional Measures to Strengthen the Struggle Against Violations and Abuses in

the Republic's Trade and Domestic Services for the Public" which was adopted in December 1977 impelled us to impose the structure of the commission. It consisted of 15 people joined in 3 groups: one of them was charged with working on industry, construction, transportation, communications, and municipal services; the other--trade, the service sphere, and education; and the third--administrative agencies. It was found necessary that the commission organize its work on the basis of long-term and current plans that take account of the circumstances in the rayon and periodically inform the bureau of the raykom about its work. Thus, not only trade and domestic services, but practically all of the spheres of life of the rayon were in the field of vision of the coordination commission for the strengthening of socialist discipline and for the struggle against negative phenomena. This, in our view, was entirely logical since negative phenomena and a disregard of the norms of socialist discipline were taking place--and, unfortunately, still take place today--not only in the trade system. Now we had to clearly define the range of issues on which the commission was supposed to work--from a coordination of the actions of party, government, economic, and administrative and control agencies, and trade union, Komsomol, and public organizations in the struggle against the negative phenomena to the mobilization of public opinion for the national condemnation and censuring of the concrete bearers of negative phenomena. Having done this, the bureau of the raykom bound the raykom's sections, for their part, to activate the struggle against violations and abuses in their spheres, that is, to put it in other words, we charged the sections with setting up a system of control and performance verification for decisions which were made on the basis of the results of the measures of the coordinating commission.

Why am I going into such detail about the principles of the organization of the work of the coordination commission? In order to answer this question, let us turn to the materials of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU. Delivering a speech at it, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev again emphasized that organization, efficiency, and discipline are important in each element of party, state, and economic work. It is absolutely obvious that the antipodes of these wonderful qualities are a lack of organization, slackness, and a lack of discipline, that is, precisely such things as in and of themselves serve as an excellent soil for the flourishing of all kinds of negative phenomena. This is why in working out the basic directions of the coordinating commission's work we devoted so much attention to its structure: in the work of the commission organization, efficiency, and discipline were supposed to become and did become, metaphorically speaking, the framework of its work style.

We have already talked about how seriously the rayon party organization went to work on the negative phenomena in the sphere of trade and domestic services--the commission worked in this direction, as they say, indefatigably: its excellent organization made it possible for it to very judiciously position and distribute the workers, employees, engineering and technical workers, and pensioners who had been enlisted in the checks: its efficiency ensured a deep analysis of the materials of the checks and the groundedness of the decisions taken on the basis of their results; its discipline made it possible for it to clearly control the execution of the decisions taken by the bureau of the raykom on the commis-

sion's measures. And, in total, all of this became a reason for the commission coming onto a very serious problem--I have in mind the degree of participation in the struggle with the negative phenomena shown by the leadership of our trade organizations and their primary party organizations. Having gone to work on this problem, the commission came up against a very unattractive picture: individual trade organization leaders and primary party organization secretaries not only did not stand in the way of the bearers of negative phenomena, but actually connived with them and sometimes even assisted them--what kind of struggle is there to talk about here? The commission submitted this question for the consideration of the raykom bureau, we discussed it in all of its aspects and punished the culprits in the proper manner, but it was not possible to stop with this and we had to engage in earnest such a global for our rayon problem as the position of the economic and party leaders of our enterprises, institutions, and organizations in the struggle against negative phenomena. We studied this problem in the "Tbilobuv'torg," in the passport division of the rayon department of internal affairs, in the "Tbilitabak" and "Gruzvinmash" production associations, and so forth. . . . Our approach was simple, but principled: an official has to answer for the work he has been charged with, and responsibility in the final analysis is measured by how one or another leader complies with state, national, and, this means, party interests. Who shall be the first to call him, the leader, to account? The party organization, of course. "The way communists work determines to a large extent the climate and the mood in labor collectives and, this means, their production indicators,"--says Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and we directly relate this statement to how communists are working in the field of the struggle against negative phenomena. And it is not only a matter here of having every communist actively participate in checks, in control measures, and in the discovery of various kinds of violations and abuses, although this, of course, is very necessary. The chief thing is that the party member in his way of life and in his manner of thinking personifies the non-acceptance of that which hinders our successful movement forward, which contradicts the norms of communist ethics. . . .

The ten years which passed after the adoption of the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom were for the communists and for all of the workers of the rayon a time of most stubborn labor and a time of strenuous struggle. Quite a lot has been said and written about our experience in waging an offensive against negative phenomena, but if we are to speak about the rayon party organization, it, with full reason for feeling this way, is far from satisfied with what has been achieved. For how much work did we do on the situation in the "Tbilitabak" Production Association and how much effort did we expend in order to close up all of the channels for theft and abuses, but the carriers, as the people call them, have still not become extinct here, the enterprise's communists are still not waging their struggle against thefts with sufficient sharpness, and, this means, that both the raykom of the party and its commission for coordinating the struggle against negative phenomena have missed something very important. What exactly? We will have to look into this, and we will without fail look into it: this is demanded by our common interests. I will make my idea more exact: we are not talking only about "Tbilitabak"--we are continuing to come up against recidivists of negative phenomena in other elements of the rayon organism also

and, obviously, there is good reason for this, for we, like the other party organizations of the republic, have to deal with the psychology of the bearer of negative phenomena. It, this psychology, has to be broken and rebuilt--is it possible to put up a strict schedule by quarters or even by years here? I would say only one thing: we are optimists, and our optimism is based on the undoubted achievements of the republic's party organization in the struggle against negative phenomena. "We have succeeded," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said during the days of our anniversary celebrations, "in initiating a principled and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena, for the strengthening of party and state discipline, and for a correct cadre policy. A great deal has been done to strengthen the positive processes in the economic and social life of the republic. . . ." The conclusion from this proposition is exceedingly clear: a great deal has been done, but far from everything. While giving our workers a profound and comprehensive explanation of the supreme goal of our party which consists in a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the Soviet people, we in our ideological and educational work unswervingly oppose the fetishization of things, rightly unmasking all those who fall under the power of the "golden calf." And we are confident that everything will be done exactly as the party demands: the struggle which has been begun will be carried to a finish.

Negative phenomena have many faces, although, as has already been said above, at their basis lie private property tendencies and an endeavour to grab as much as possible from society while giving it nothing in exchange. But even the most sincere bearer of such tendencies, as was emphasized at a republic scientific and practical conference which discussed this question, has to have his own, permit me to say, "ideology," he has to justify his actions, and, as a rule, he undertakes this kind of justification within the framework of his customary concepts and categories. . . . Not weddings with hundreds of people with the purpose of monetary extortions, not crowded kelekhi with the same, in essence, purpose, not some kind of concealed bribes in connection with a housewarming, a birthday, or entrance into a job, but the observance of the century-old traditions of good neighborliness, mutual assistance, and mutual help--this is how the bearers of negative phenomena tried to present their endeavour to adapt themselves to the new conditions of existence. But here also the resolute intervention of the CC CP of Georgia gave many people a serious sobering up--we have in mind the situation of Zestafonskiy Rayon which served as the occasion for a big (we emphasize this--all-republic) discussion on harmful customs and traditions and on the fact that the party organization of the republic will not allow anybody to hide behind a sham solicitous attitude toward national values in the name of scorning general Soviet values.

I recall with what bitterness the First Secretary of the Zestafonskiy Raykom of the party Mamuka Aslanikashvili talked about how difficult it was to undo everything that had been done by the "preservers" of outmoded traditions and customs. But it was difficult not only in Zestafon'. In Abkhaziya, in Adzhariya, in South-Osetiya, and in other regions from time to time the kinds of situations arose in which the republic's party organization had to take the most decisive measures of an organizational character in order to moderate, to put it mildly,

the ardor of those who with all means were trying, clothing their actions in a "new system of phrases," to leave everything as it had been in the past.

And here, probably, there is sense in again being amazed by the lack of wisdom--let us call things by their names--of these people: they were unable to discern, they did not see how, sweeping away everything outmoded, the republic's party organization was stubbornly seeking possibilities of so combining the truly folk and truly traditional customs with the rapid current of our time and with everything new and auspicious that is born in our life from the creative work of the true workers and true preservers of national riches as a component part of general Soviet and human wealth.

The Shotaoba and Garedzhoba have acquired a new meaning, seeing young men off to service in the Soviet Army has become a real holiday of Soviet patriotism, and a symbol has risen of the organic membership of our people in the great historic community of people--the Soviet people--the memorial in honor of the Unknown Soldier in Tbilisi And the crown of all of this is the beautiful holiday in which the entire country is now participating--Tbilisoba.

But a struggle would not be a struggle if everything in it could be provided for to the last detail and to every concrete situation. All of us remember the story with the handful of gainlovers who made themselves a nest in the Ministry of Finance of the republic. People got in there who thought that they would be able to hide their true face behind a "new system of phrases."

It did not work. Because there is no notorious "system of phrases." There is a very complex and difficult struggle which at different stages gives birth to new problems against everything that contradicts communist ethics. And this struggle is being waged according to the strict laws of Marxist-Leninist dialectics. At the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia the coordination of the interests of the struggle against negative phenomena with the laws of Marxist-Leninist dialectics defined in the following way:

the first chief direction of the struggle consisted in strengthening the practice of observing Leninist norms of the organizational structure of the republic's party organization, that is, to sharply increase the fighting efficiency of the primary party organizations and to create normal conditions for the functioning of the middle echelon of party leadership--the raykoms and gorkoms of the party;

the second chief direction followed the main line of establishing Leninist norms regulating intraparty relations and determined by the principle of democratic centralism and above all--the elective nature and reportability of all party bodies;

the third chief direction in the field of the restoration and of observing Leninist norms of party life was connected with a regulation of the composition of the republic's party organization involving strict compliance with the rights of every party member and a simultaneous demand that there be an absolute fulfillment by him of his party duties.

The effectiveness of this approach to the struggle against negative phenomena and to the struggle for the restoration and republic-wide affirmation of Leninist norms of party, state, economic, and social life no longer gives rise to doubt in anybody today. In addition, it is important to emphasize the following: over the entire ten-year-long road of struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks put forward in the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom, the republic's party organization while separating itself from everything that is alien to us, did not break the connection of time and constantly insisted that separation from the negative is the best method of observing the principle of continuity with all that was positive in the past.

I remember one of the articles by the writer Guram Pandzhikidze on the pages of ZARYA VOSTOKA. In that article the writer supported with all of his passion the idea that one day the struggle which has been begun with the antipodes of the socialist way of life will be brought to a finish.

Life is confirming the profound party groundedness of this idea.

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REGIONAL

BOOK ON RELIGION, EDUCATION REVIEWED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 May 81 p 3

[Review by M.Ozbekov, candidate of philosophy, of book "Ma'rifat va din" [Education and Religion] by Sobit Qurbonov, Uzbekistan Publishers, Tashkent, 1980, copies and pages not specified]

[Text] A developed socialist society was built for the first time in history in the Soviet Union, and it is alive and flourishing. The people's education is widely developed in this society. The Marxist-Leninist world view is solidly established. National and international solidarity and mutual ties in the work, culture and life of all Soviet peoples are growing stronger. Studying these fascinating features of a developed society and analyzing their influence on various aspects of life is of great importance.

The book of Sobit Qurbonov, candidate of philosophy, is intended for specialists working in the field of scientific atheism, teachers, graduate and other students at universities, lecturers on scientific atheism, and propaganda workers. It is devoted to an analysis of the problems of forming atheistic convictions during the process of advanced education. The book deserves attention as the first major work in this direction in the literature on atheism.

At the present time, more than 95 million people, or one out of every three persons in the USSR have been drawn to some form of study, and 121.5 million citizens have higher or secondary (full or incomplete) education. More than 1.3 million scientific workers and 2.7 million teachers work in the scientific institutions and schools of the country. Completing a general secondary education is one of the great achievements of the Soviet people. From these facts cited in the work we clearly see that our developed socialist society is the best-educated society on the face of the earth. The investigator shows through a broad range of clear examples how important education and knowledge are in today's conditions and that their importance will increase in the future. The author stresses that knowledge is becoming a powerful factor in social progress, an important source of the progress and power of every country, and a crucial criterion of its maturity and level of development. Along with this, he explains the problem of knowledge and education, and that the topic of studying their role and place in social progress is important.

As the role and significance of education in social and scientific and technological progress has grown, its influence on the process of liquidating religion and developing atheism has grown stronger and deeper. That is why it is so necessary to study

this field of scientific knowledge. The scholar considers this and shows how a higher level of knowledge and education creates and develops mass atheism, and also details the route and mechanisms of transforming scientific knowledge into atheistic conviction in a person.

The book consists of two sections entitled "Elevating the worker's level of knowledge and culture" and "The process of liquidating religion and the problems of increasing the worker's level of general knowledge and of forming a scientific atheistic world view." The nature, direction, character and substance of a scientific education are deeply analyzed, and its social significance and influence on a world view are examined from all angles. In our opinion, the author has convincingly revealed the rich atheistic potential of education. The author's rigorous and logical analysis, supported by facts drawn from life and sociological research, makes it possible to conclude that education is an effective weapon against religion.

A higher level of education positively influences the interest a person takes in his work and in sociopolitical and cultural matters. As the author rightly stresses, the creation of mass atheism and the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist ideology are the result of the victory of the socialist social regime, socioeconomic changes, the development of new social relations, and the great work carried out by the CPSU and Soviet government in educating workers in a communist spirit. Along with this, the creation of mass atheism is the result of implementing the cultural revolution in our country and of millions becoming familiar with its spiritual wealth. In his work, the author not only shows advances in the field of education, but also clearly expresses the changes that have taken place in the economic and cultural life of formerly oppressed peoples of the Central Asian republics, with emphasis on the example of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Another positive side of the work is that the author does not confine himself to proving that a higher level of education strengthens the atheistic activism of people, but he also shows the positive influence that possession of an atheistic world view has on a person's level of education.

The author also advances some interesting thoughts on the problem of transforming scientific principles gained in the course of education into atheistic conviction and on the role of special atheistic education in the formation of atheistic conviction.

A prominent place in the book is given to the critical analysis of bourgeois and religious educational systems, their one-sidedness, their limitations from the class and world viewpoints-of-view, and the attempts of religious leaders to falsely portray the significance of such teachings in the development of learning, science and culture.

The work proves in a convincing fashion that the level of workers' education has great significance in the development of the spiritual life of a socialist society and in the abolishment of religious vestiges in the consciousness and life of a person. In a speech to the Central Committee of the CPSU at the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L I Brezhnev said: "We must do much work in the area of perfecting the socialist way of life and of destroying at its roots anything that hinders the formation of the new man." This book will doubtlessly play a big role in carrying out this important task.

We hope that this work, which is devoted to a profound analysis of the significance of scientific learning and education in the development of atheism and the elimination of religious vestiges, will awaken great interest in readers.

REGIONAL

KAZAKH POLICE PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word unsigned notice of the reappearance of the Kazakh police newspaper NA STRAZHE. In accordance with the statement of L.I. Brezhnev that "the responsibility of the Soviet police in strengthening socialist legality and the socialist legal system is very great," the KaSSR Ministry of the Interior has resumed publication of NA STRAZHE as of 1 January 1982. The paper will publish various materials on the heroism of police workers in guarding socialist legality and the socialist legal system and will assist in the struggle of the Ministry of the Interior, internal affairs administrations of executive committees of oblast soviets of people's deputies and of party and Komsomol organizations to strengthen socialist legality and actively propagandize Marxism-Leninism and party and government decisions.

COMMENTATOR DECRIES DISTORTION, RUSSIFICATION OF KAZAKH TOPONYMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 8 January 1982 carries on page 12, under the regular rubric "Some Thoughts To Be Shared," a 2,000-word article by Myrzabek Duysenov on phonological and semantic distortion of Kazakh toponyms on account of long-term misunderstanding and Russification. Starting in the 17th century, many European travelers and explorers gathered useful information on the lives and cultures of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. There were, however, many misrepresentations of local toponyms and other words in the writings of these travelers and explorers due to misunderstanding, misconceptions and the inability to represent local phonetic peculiarities in foreign scripts. One would logically expect these errors to be corrected in modern times, but this has not been the case.

Duysenov takes the view that place, city and other geographical names in Kazakhstan usually derive from a definite locality, family or people and should be spelled so that the association is clear to Kazakhs. He provides examples of the problems involved. He seems to deplore Russian use of old, outdated and wrong names and the many distortions arising from Russian orthographic conventions that render many Kazakh place names incomprehensible. Some Russian spellings are not even close, but, he adds, the Kazakhs once spoke incorrectly of the Russian cities of Petrambor and Maskeu, (St. Petersburg, Moscow). The time has come, he concludes, to change this. Duysenbekov also chides misuse of terms of Arabic and Persian origin and other specialized Kazakh vocabulary by younger Kazakh writers.

KAZAKHS DESCRIBE CAMEL AS POTENTIAL MEAT RESOURCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 1 January 1982 carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by Khazhy Qorghanov on the camel as a potential resource for solving Soviet food problems. The Kazakhs traditionally herded sheep, cattle, horses and camels to provide most of the material needs of the herdsmen. These animals were thus celebrated in Kazakh oral literature. Camels, considered a sign of wealth, were assigned a special place among the four animal groups. Recently, however, the number of camels has declined in the Soviet Union and in the KaSSR (there were only 121,000 in 1981, less than in 1965) even though camels are on the rise worldwide (almost 17 million in 1979).

Qorghanov insists that this trend be reversed since the potential for increasing this valuable animal exists in Kazakhstan and since the camel could make a major contribution towards solving Soviet food problems. Qorghanov calls for further development of specialized camel breeding, which produces 1,500 tons of meat, 705 tons of camel wool and 4,250 tons of kumiss on the average in the KaSSR each year. The article discusses camel products in detail, noting the successes of some enterprises.

KAZAKHS DEFEND NEW RUSSIAN-KAZAKH DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word review by Professor F. Musabekova, head of the Kazakh Language Chair of the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute imeni Abay, Professor S. Isaev, head of the Kazakh Language Chair of the Qyzdar Pedagogical Institute, and N. Ualiev, junior research worker at the Linguistics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences of the recently completed two volume "Oryssha-Qazaqsha Sozdik" (Russian-Kazakh Dictionary), Qazaq Sovet Entstiklopediyasynyng Bas Redaktsiyasy, Alma-Ata, 1978, 1981. It is clear that the Russian language is of the utmost importance for the Kazakhs as for other fraternal nationalities of the USSR since this language is a great weapon for bringing about knowledge, understanding and mastery of the spiritual treasure of the Russian people and the cultural legacy of the peoples of the world and for acquainting the peoples of the world with superior examples of our national art and literature. The Russian language has also acquired progressive significance in terms of internationality and international relationships; thus the growing interest in Russian everywhere.

In connection with this interest the language institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and the Chief Editorial Board of the Qazaq Soviet Encyclopaedia have published a new, two-volume Russian-Kazakh Dictionary. The review responds to the highly critical review of the work by Qasym Sharipov published in the 24 July issue of QAZAQ ADEBIETI. Sharipov complained of numerous errors, outdated and obsolete usage, artificially derived terminology and the inclusion of large numbers of native Kazakh words with Russian spellings among the dictionary's "Russian" entries.

Musabekova, Isaev and Ualiev, on the other hand, see many of these problems as virtues. The Kazakh words with Russian spellings, for example, the reviewers claim as examples of the many Turkic loan words in Russian, while the derived

terminology, in their view, mostly represents current usage and, in any case, such "standard" terminology is useful in providing established translations for widely used expressions while "free" translations might be confusing. The reviewers also note that some features of the dictionary criticized by Sharipov are standard practice for Turkic bilingual dictionaries and that the dictionary must also be judged in terms of its audience, the users for which it was intended, and not in narrow lexicographical terms. They obviously regard Sharipov as a nitpicker for while they admit there are problems, the dictionary is, in their view, highly useful and meets a major need.

ERRORS AND DEFICIENCIES IN ZHAYREM DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 49-53 a 2,600-word article by K. Uteulin on the many problems plaguing Zhayrem development, specifically the problems of water removal from the mines, inadequate repair and parts bases for mining equipment, labor shortages and an acute deficiency in housing and other facilities in the Zhayrem miners settlement. For centuries Zhayrem was the land of the antelope with only an occasional visit by man and no one had any conception of the riches lying beneath the soil. Serious geological exploration began only in 1969 when, in search for iron, other mineral riches such as lead, zinc, barium, and manganese were discovered. Since then a major facility has developed. The area is considered the largest nonferrous metals base in the republic.

Tremendous efforts have been and are being made to develop Zhayrem resources. Many of these exertions could have been spared but for miscalculation, inter-agency confusion and direct mismanagement by organizations and authorities responsible for developing Zhayrem. A major problem is ground water accumulation in the mines, a problem that will worsen as mines deepen. It seems that geologists totally neglected to consider this problem when planning the mines, and the error was repeated when the mines were laid out. The water table was just below the surface, instead of an estimated 15 meters deep. Thus when digging began, urgent measures had to be taken to remove rapidly accumulating mine waters. (Excavator operators are described as literally swimming in their cabs.) Most ad-hoc measures have either proven ineffective or have actually compounded the problem. For example, pumps were introduced that were unable to withstand the corrosive mine waters (no one had bothered to test the waters or theorize their possible influence on metals). Waters that were pumped out were delivered to a rapidly growing bitter sea of poisonous water located too close to the mines with the result that as much as one-third of the millions of cubic meters of mine waters removed found their way back to the mines through underground seepage. Although the scope of the problem has finally been understood, measures to provide ultimate solutions of the problem have been put off, seriously hampering development.

Zhayrem also has an inadequate repairs base (particularly because of chronic parts shortages) and idle equipment (up to one-half of all dump trucks at any one time). Causing both problems is the labor shortage--especially skilled labor--because the lack of experienced drivers and operators takes a huge toll on equipment.

The labor shortage itself is not caused by shortage of Zhayrem applications. Applications are being turned down in every skill category. The labor shortage is caused by the acute shortage of housing for workers already on the site. Uteulin discusses this problem in detail, noting a complete lack, initial planning to the contrary, of any order in the building of the Zhayrem workers settlement. The settlement has poor housing by any standards and facilities totally inadequate to meet workers needs. Furthermore it is situated in a very harsh environment. Zhayrem is a mess because of the official decision to produce ores as rapidly as possible regardless of the consequences of this decision for other areas of Zhayrem development. The author concludes, however, that despite the many problems, advances are still being made. He praises the efforts of party cadres in bringing this about.

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